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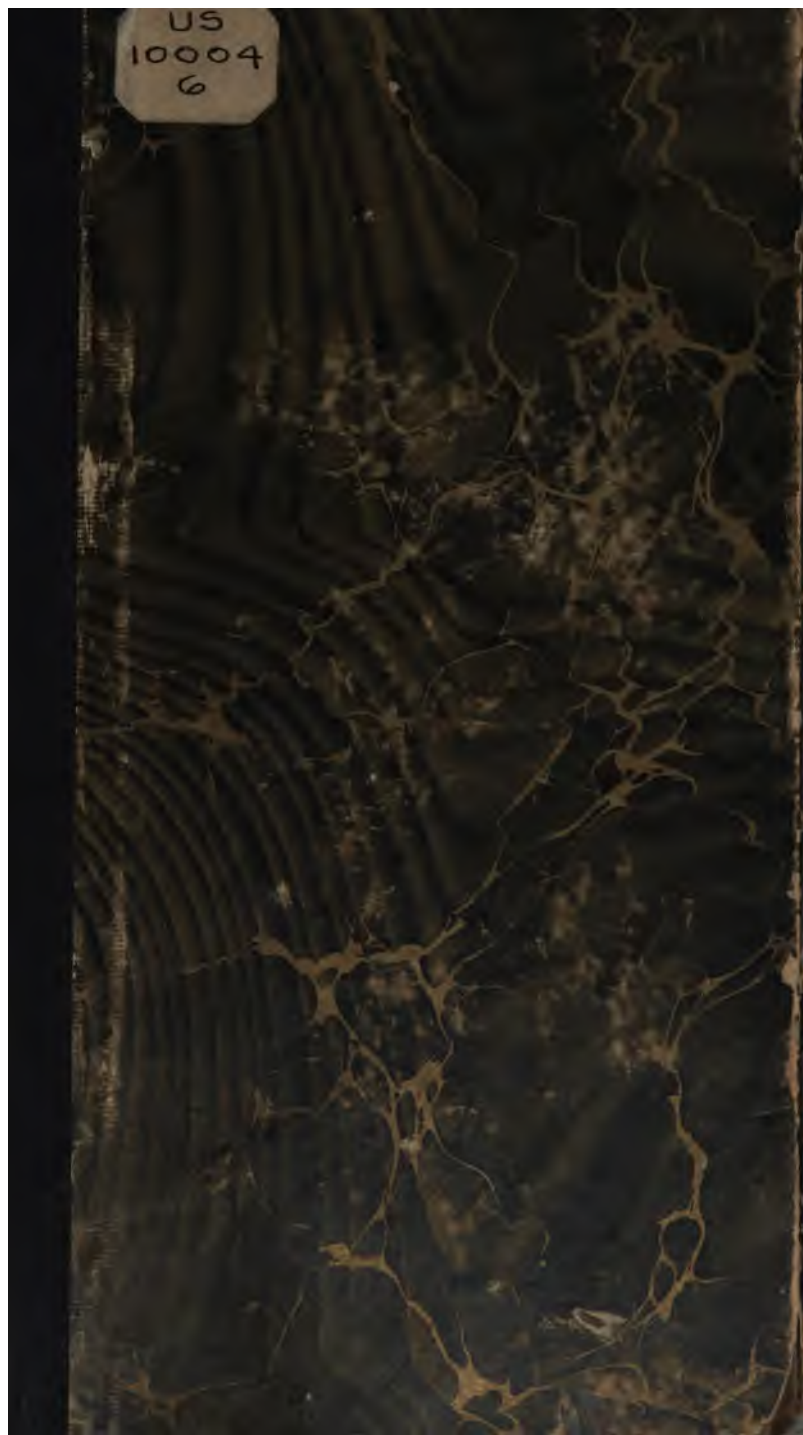
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THE
DOMESTIC MANNERS
OF THE
AMERICANS;

OR,
CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE
UNITED STATES.

BY RECENT TRAVELLERS.



GLASGOW:
PUBLISHED BY RICHARD GRIFFIN & CO.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Nothing can be more contradictory than the descriptions of AMERICAN MANNERS, published abundantly of late by travellers of different qualifications. Perhaps no statements in print need to be received with so large a per centage of allowance as those made by political partisans of the "old country," in relation to the existing condition of the United States. It is difficult, beyond conception, for those who wish to ascertain the real state of American society, to get at the facts by consulting the innumerable publications of recent tourists. He who undertakes the task requires abundance of patience, leisure, and perseverance.

A wish to diminish the labours of such as may desire a little information on this subject, gave rise to the following compilation. It presents a series of the most striking anecdotes that are to be found in the collected journals of the most sensible, most extravagant, most liberal, and most prejudiced of our travellers. The editor has tried to gratify no political or party spirit, but has drawn his sketches with strict impartiality from writers of all grades of political principle,—his aim being to *exhibit the Americans AS THEY ARE*, to do justice to his authorities, and to gratify with mingled amusement and instruction the reader who may honour his little book with a perusal.

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DOMESTIC MANNERS OF THE AMERICANS.

AMERICAN NATIONALITIES.

NATIONAL SENSITIVENESS.—The Americans are fond of assuring travellers that all they want on account of their country and themselves is fair play ; that they court scrutiny, so that it is reported without flippancy or scurrility ; but whenever the reply to their frequent question of “ what do ye think of us upon the whole,” is not unmingled praise, it is easy to perceive that they are dissatisfied and disappointed. The British traveller is, especially, annoyed by the absurd vanity, as the Americans are particularly sensitive to the opinion entertained of them by the British, and appear to care far less for what mere foreigners think of them.

The Americans are very adroit in seizing on every circumstance in the least available for self-laudation. One day I happened to mention to a lady how much I had been amused by observing the stage-coach drivers, managing their horses so much more by words than by the whip. “ O yes, Sir,” said she, “ the circumstance is interesting, as showing intelligence in our men, and sagacity in the animals.” I smiled at this curious interchange of human wisdom and brute sagacity, but the lady, not satisfied with the expression of my countenance, fired up and answered my smile by asking “ If I did not think the people of America, upon the whole, remarkably intelligent.”—*Captain Hall.*

NATIONAL VANITY.—That their navy is greatly superior to the British is a constant theme with the Americans. One way they have

of accounting for this is, that our game laws prevent our sailors from acquiring expertness in shooting at a mark, while their sailors, from their practice in shooting, can split hairs. They are fond of considering themselves more modern, and consequently more advanced than the English, and look upon even our classic literature as useless relics of the dark ages. On one occasion some young ladies were asking me questions about London, when they were silenced by another lady telling them to hold their tongue about London, and if they would know what a fine city was, to look at Philadelphia. An atlas was once brought to me, that I might satisfy myself of the fact of Great Britain being a miserable little corner of the earth, not equal to one of their States, after which feat the exhibitor stuck his feet up to the chimney-piece, and whistled Yankee-Doodle! Every American is continually boasting of their glorious institutions, but none of them could make me understand what they meant by the phrase.—*Mrs Trollope.*

MODESTY.—Mr Everett, in a recent fourth of July oration, speaks thus :—"We are authorized to assert that the era of our independence dates the establishment of the only perfect organization of government. Our government is in its theory perfect, and in its operation it is perfect also. Thus we have resolved the great problem in human affairs. A frame of government, perfect in its principles, has been brought down from the airy regions of Utopia, and has found a local habitation and a name in our country!" This self-laudation is ably followed up by a late American Quarterly Reviewer. "It would be departing from the natural order of things, and the ordinary operations of the great scheme of providence; it would be shutting our ears to the voice of experience, and our eyes to the evident connexion of causes and their effects, were we to reject the extreme probability, not to say *moral certainty*, that the old world is destined to receive its influences in future from the new."—*Mrs Trollope.*

PUBLIC GRATITUDE.—The Americans do not reward meritorious public servants with pensions, when no longer able from age to perform the duties of office, or when their services are no longer required. It is evident therefore that the motives to serve the public, must be cramped, by the starvation policy, in those most ambitious of honourable distinction. Surely there must be a medium between corrupt and careless profusion, in expenditure of the public funds, and absolute denial of well-earned reward, to those, whose best days have been passed in the nation's service. It is true that the Americans enriched La Fayette, a foreigner; but then they left Jefferson, Munro, Clinton, and other distinguished countrymen of their own to starve.—*Captain Hall.*

PRINCIPLE.—An eminent French officer, after the death of Napoleon, retired to America, where he was endeavouring to establish a sort of Polytechnic school. Happening to hear this officer's character described in a company of literary and scientific men in Philadelphia, I remarked that his devotion to the cause of freedom must prove very serviceable to him in the United States. "Not in the

least," answered a gentleman of high literary reputation in the city, "it might be useful to him in England, but here we care not what people's principles may be!"—*Mrs Trollope.*

QUEER "FIGURE HEADS."—In the rage to have every thing as different as possible from the mother country, the Americans have invented very strange names and signs for their places of business. For example, in New York may be seen over many a door **FLOUR AND FEED STORE—LEATHER AND FINDING STORE—UNCURRENT NOTES BOUGHT.** This last would seem at first sight, not a very prepossessing line of business; but it loses its dangerous look when we learn that it is followed by persons who know exactly the state of the innumerable fry of banks throughout the Union, many of whose notes are of a suspicious value, and who buy up this depreciated paper at large profits.—*Captain Hall.*

LITERARY ACQUIREMENTS.—An extremely small class of Americans are familiarly acquainted with the classics; nor have they such a knowledge of modern literature, as will assist in the formation of style. Their acquaintance with modern literature, extends only to the books of the day. Chaucer and Spenser, it would be ridiculous in their idea to speak of as modern—Sherlock, Taylor, and our other glorious old divines and philosophers, suit not the rapidity of the American mind, and the "wits of Queen Anne's days," are neither understood nor studied. They are still less acquainted with standard foreign literature. All the glories of Italy from Dante to Monti, are as little known to them as the Welsh effusions of Urien and Modred are to us; and Rousseau, Voltaire, Diderot, &c., though once read by the old federalists, are now only known as naughty words!—*Mrs Trollope.*

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE.—In the speeches of their crack orators, one is gorged to the throat with praises of their government, and the character and intelligence of the people. The orator ascends into the seventh heaven of bombast, and descends into the deepest pit of the bathos, and in his language there is nothing vernacular, but the vulgarities, and an entire disregard of propriety.—*Captain Hamilton.*

NEWSPAPERS.—I read newspapers from all parts of the Union, and found them utterly contemptible in point of talent, and so virulent in abuse, as to excite disgust not only towards the writers, but also towards the public who support them. In them the war of politics, seems not the contest of opinion supported by appeal to argument, but the squabble of greedy and abusive partisans, appealing to the vilest passions of the populace, and quite unscrupulous as to their instruments of attack. I assert this deliberately, and with a full recollection of the unwarrantable length to which political hostility in England is too often carried.—*Captain Hamilton.*

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AT NEW YORK.—There is a practical good sense very striking in the management of these things in this city. The Asylum for the Destitute is especially interesting: it receives and attempts to reclaim to honest and industrious habits, youthful

delinquents of both sexes. There is a very remarkable difference between the boys and the girls; the former are as fine-looking a set of lads as I ever saw, full of gaiety, active and cheerful; but the girls are exactly the reverse, heavy, listless, indifferent, and melancholy. The boys when removed from the evil influence which had upset them, rise like a spring when pressure is withdrawn; but the poor girls can hardly look up again—they are like the lily whose leaves once soiled never brighten again.—*Mrs Trollope.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The hackney-coaches in New York are much superior to those which disgrace the London stands. The horses harnessed to them never exhibit those shocking specimens of cruelty which the poor hacks in London do. Indeed, during a residence of two years in this country, I have never seen a single instance of brutality towards animals, such as one is hourly compelled to witness in the streets of any English town.—*Miss Kemble.*

AMERICAN DEGENERACY.—The present generation exhibit no improvement in taste, or elevation in intellect, above their fathers. On the contrary, they are altogether inferior, and as compared with their fathers, I have no hesitation in pronouncing the greater portion of the richer classes to be less liberal, less enlightened, less observant of the proprieties of life, and certainly far less pleasing in manner and deportment.—*Captain Hamilton.*

LOVE OF DOLLARS.—At a party one evening, my worthy host was very assiduous in introducing me to the more prominent individuals. In doing this, he considered it necessary to preface each introduction with some account of the pecuniary circumstances of the gentleman. “That tall, thin person,” said he, “with the cast in his eye, and his nose a little cocked, that man, not three months ago, made a hundred thousand dollars by one speculation in tallow!—you *must* allow me to introduce you to him.” Another gentleman was worth at least half a million, a third still more opulent, and so on; and, in short, had I been introduced to so many bags of dollars, instead of to their possessors, the ceremony would have been as interesting, and less troublesome. Of course, the travelled and more intelligent of the Americans do not exhibit the same intensity of devotion for dollars; but it is unquestionably true, that the tone of conversation, even in the best circles, is materially lowered by the degree in which it is engrossed by money and its interests.—*Captain Hamilton.*

YOUTHFUL CALCULATOR.—A little boy, eight years old, the son of a gentleman with whom we resided at Mount Vernon, used frequently to come into our room; we often joked with him about going with us to Britain, and he seemed rather inclined to go. One day he said to me, “What will you give me, if I go with you to Britain?” “Five dollars a month.” Off he ran to inquire whether five dollars were sufficient wages at his years, and back he came in ecstasy, having found out that ours was a good offer. “I accept,” said he, “but I must have my board.” This was granted; then said he, “I must have my washing too.” We demurred to that, to try the effect

of it upon the boy, but he was quite firm—every body in his country had board and washing besides wages, and he would not go anywhere unless they were promised.—*Mr Stuart.*

NICK, THE CHICKEN MERCHANT.—Nick was about ten years old, the son of the dirtiest and poorest looking pair in our neighbourhood. I had often observed him playing among a ragged crew of marble players. "Have you," said I to him, rather surprised at our merchant, "chickens to sell, my boy?" "Yes, and eggs too, more than what you'll buy." He asked the same price which I used to pay at market for plucked chickens prepared for table, and I told him he should be cheaper. "Oh, for that, I expect I can fix 'em as well as ever them was, what you got in market." "You fix them?" "Yes, to be sure, why not?" "I thought you were too fond of marbles." He gave me a keen glance, and said, "You don't know I. When will you be wanting the chickens?" Nick had the chickens ready at the time specified, and extremely well "fixed." When I paid him, he thrust his hand into his breeches-pocket, and drew out for change more dollars and other coins than his dirty little hand could well hold. I told him he was rich. The little Jew sneered very unchildishly, and replied, "I guess 'twould be a bad job for I, if that was all I'd got to show." Nick bought his chickens lean by the score, and eggs by the hundred, from the wagons that passed his mother's door; he fattened the chickens in coops, and retailed the eggs by the dozen. "Do you give the money to your mother, Nick?" said I to him. "I expect not," was the reply, with a sharp glance of his ugly blue eye. "What do you do with it then?" "I takes care of it." I give this story of the boy chicken-merchant, not as characteristic in all respects of America, but of the independence of the little man, and of that calculating and money-getting character which is all but universal in America.—*Mrs Trollope.*

CLIMATE.—To the climate of America is attributed the ill looks and ill health of the ladies, who decline in appearance shortly after the age of twenty. But while they are brought up so effeminately, take so little exercise, live during winter in rooms like ovens, and marry so early, it will appear evident that many causes beside that of an extremely variable climate, combine to sallow the complexion, and destroy the constitution of the fair Americans.—*Miss Kemble.*

CLIMATE.—The climate of the northern and central states is one degree better than that of Nova Scotia, which struck me, in 1814, as being the worst in the world. The heat in summer is that of Jamaica, in winter that of Russia. On making the American coast, we had four days of denser fog than I ever saw in London. At New York, the weather was fine in November for about a week; at Boston, during my whole residence, I scarcely ever saw the sun; at Philadelphia, snow covered the ground from January to March; and at Baltimore and Washington, there was no improvement. The tremendous vicissitudes of temperature necessarily impair the human frame, to which if we add the almost universal marsh exhalations,

and the auxiliary influence of dram-drinking and tobacco-chewing, we shall have no difficulty in accounting for the squalid and sickly aspect of the population. Among the peasantry, I never saw one florid or robust man, nor any one distinguished by that fulness and rotundity of muscle which everywhere meets the eye in England. The inhabitants of many parts of New York excite compassion in the spectator; their like I have only seen in the Maremma of Tuscany, and the Campagna of Rome.—*Captain Hamilton.*

THERE ARE TAXES IN AMERICA.—I went to the land-office with the third No. of Chambers' Information for the People in my pocket, to inquire what lands were for sale in the Highlands of Pennsylvania, intending to look at them before making a purchase. A person in the office handed me a book thicker than the Edinburgh Review, entitled, "State Lands for Sale, for Arrears of Taxes;" there were some of these in every township of Pennsylvania. This was news to me, as I had thought that there were no taxes in America.—*Mr Weston.*

PAY YOUR TAXES.—The following curious notice we found in Indiana, and preserved it as perhaps the most singular document of the kind ever printed.

"LOOK OUT, DELINQUENTS.

"Those indebted to me for taxes, fees, notes, and accounts, are specially requested to call and pay the same on or before the 1st day of December, 1828, as no longer indulgence will be given. I have called time and again, by advertisement and otherwise, to little effect; but, now the time has come when my situation requires immediate payment from all indebted to me. I am at a loss to know the reason why those charged with taxes neglect to pay; from the negligence of many, it would seem that they think the money is mine, or that I have funds to discharge the taxes due to the state, and that I can wait with them till it suits their convenience to pay. The money is not mine, neither have I the funds to settle the amount of the duplicate. My only resort is to collect; in doing so, I should be sorry to have to resort to the authority given me by law for the recovery of the same. Every good citizen should pay his taxes, for it is in that way government is supported. Why are taxes assessed unless they are collected? Depend upon it I shall proceed to collect agreeably to law, so govern yourselves accordingly.

"JOHN SPENCER,

"*Sh'ff* and Collector, D. C.

Nov. 20th, 1828.

"N. B.—On Thursday, the 27th inst., A. St Clair and Geo. H. Dunn, Esqrs., depart for Indianapolis; I wish as many as can pay to do so, to enable me to forward as much as possible to save the 21 per cent. that will be charged against me after the 8th of December next.—"J. S."—*Mrs Trollope.*

INQUISITIVENESS.—We went in the steamer, North America, up the Hudson to Albany, and mixed freely with the company on board. There was no greater disposition to be inquisitive exhibited by any

one we conversed with, than would have been shown on a similar occasion in England.—*Mr Stuart.*

LADIES WANTED.—At the Massachusetts' annual cattle show, which is a kind of fair also, although there were numerous parties of males assembled, evidently solely for pleasure, yet there were no women. The exhibition took place in a pretty village four miles from the populous city of Boston, on a fine sunny day, and although attended by crowds of men, yet nothing could be more funereal-looking, or less like merry-making. Hearing a fiddle strike up, I went to the booth whence the sound came, and found four men dancing a reel ! —*Captain Hall.*

LITERARY HABITS.—The United States furnish perhaps the most striking proofs in the world of the value of literary habits in humanizing mankind ; for nowhere, during my stay in America, did I ever meet a literary man who chewed tobacco or drank whisky ; and, on the contrary, I never met any who were not, who had escaped these degrading habits.—*Mrs Trollope.*

CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.—The ladies have a gallery expressly for their use in the House of Representatives, and this circumstance was often pointed out to me as a proof of the superior gallantry of the Americans in comparison with the English. But I do not admit this inference ; it is well known that the exclusion of ladies from the House of Commons, arose from their dividing the attention of the members too much, and in fact causing them to neglect the business of the House, that they might enjoy the company of the fair critics in the galleries ; it will be some time ere such a law be needed in America for such a reason.—It was mortifying to see this splendid hall filled with men in the most unseemly attitudes, and nearly all spitting to an excess. There were thinly scattered among the crowd a few distinguished by not wearing their hats, and by sitting in their chairs like other people ; whenever I inquired the name of one of these exceptions, I was told that it was Mr so and so of *Virginia.* —*Mrs Trollope.*

DEFERENCE TO FEMALES.—I never saw men more anxious than the gentlemen in the American stage-coaches always were, to accommodate the ladies, by changing places, or making any arrangement that was possible.—*Captain Hall.*

HOW TO FEEL THE PEOPLE'S PULSE.—Every postmaster in the Union is required to insert, in his return, the title of every newspaper received at his office for distribution. This return is laid before the secretary of state, who knows the political character of all the journals, and is thus enabled to feel the political pulses of the people.—*Mrs Trollope.*

BARs, i. e. Grog Shops.—These odious places stare one in the face at every turn. There are generally two in steam-boats, one upon deck, and one below ; they are to be found in all the theatres ;

at the Cauterskill Falls there are two, one on each side of the cataract, any thing but in harmony with the sublime scenery of the place ; at the museum, in the city of Albany, having turned to the right hand instead of turning to the left, I found myself in the eternal *BAR* ! and, in short, go where you will, *B—A—R* is sure to meet you.—*Captain Hall*.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AMUSEMENTS, DRESS.

DINNER IN A NEW YORK HOTEL.—At least one hundred people were seated at table, every one stared rudely at me, and I saw at a glance they knew me to be a stranger. There was plenty provided, and every one helped himself to what he liked, sometimes stretching over three persons to get at a favourite dish. I was so astonished at the scene, which was like the hasty meal of a retreating army hotly pursued by an enemy, that I forgot to help myself. On asking to be helped to a dish placed before another gentleman, he stared at me, coolly helped himself to another supply, and paid no attention whatever to my request. I now took the hint and helped myself, as the good things were vanishing marvellously quick. In a short time the guests "cleared out" as if by magic ; the waiters cleared the table, and replenished it for a new company.—*Mr Weston*.

MEALS.—In hotels at New York, the whole guests take their meals together, the breakfast hour is eight o'clock, that for dinner three o'clock. There is no conversation, every one being intent on the business of the moment, and so soon as it is despatched, every one rises and goes off to his respective calling. In short, these assemblages for meals resemble funeral meetings, and are utterly devoid of the sociality which prevails in Europe on the like occasions.—*Captain Hall*.

MEALS IN A NEW YORK HOTEL.—The landlady sat at the head of the table distributing tea and coffee, the table was loaded with viands of all descriptions, so much so, that it would have been difficult for a stranger to have guessed that it was breakfast, which the numerous guests were devouring with such steam-power voracity. Here all was hurry and bustle, every one apparently vying with his neighbour to be first done. Eggs are not ate out of the shell, but poured into a glass and churned up with mustard, &c., and then discussed with a spoon, or drunk off at once. A few minutes sufficed to satisfy the whole company, and in fact it would have been impossible for any one to have continued such strenuous exertions beyond a very limited period. The dinner hour at New York is three o'clock, the whole inmates of hotels generally assemble about that hour in the bar, and when the bell rings to announce that dinner is served, a rush of all present takes place to the dining room, for which there seems no accounting as there is no difficulty of getting places. The appearance of the dinner table is inviting enough, although the made dishes are decidedly bad, and the sauces nothing but liquid grease ; there are plenty of unobjectionable viands, on which any one may

make an excellent meal. As at breakfast, there is no conversation, gulping and swallowing as if for a wager, and "help yourself" without minding your neighbour, are the order of the hour. The Americans are not convivial beings, they look upon eating and drinking as tasks to be got over as quickly as possible; yet it is not the claims of business which create this singularity, for the most expeditious bolters of their dinner will spend hours afterwards smoking and lounging at the bar.—*Captain Hamilton.*

DINNER AT NIBLO'S TAVERN.—The dinner was more excellent in its *materiel* than for its cookery or arrangement. We had oyster soup, shad, venison, partridge, grouse, various sorts of wild ducks, and a host of other dishes, all set at once upon the table. Of course half the dishes were cold before the guests were ready to partake of them. The venison was good, but very inferior to fallow deer, the other game is not at all like that of the same names with us, and very dry and flavourless. The wines were excellent, and the company agreeable in *all* respects.—*Captain Hamilton.*

MEALS IN STEAM BOATS ON THE HUDSON.—Breakfast was served at half-past eight, and dinner at two o'clock. Both meals were good and liberal in quantity. The Americans eat more animal food than the British, and they eat more at breakfast than at dinner. No one remained longer than twenty minutes at dinner, there was no wine drunk, nor was there a single straggler remaining in the dining-room after twenty minutes from sitting down. The meals were served in a very handsome style, by picked men of colour, and there was nothing the most fastidious could find fault with, except the spit-boxes which were everywhere, although smoking was not allowed in the cabins nor after-part of the decks.—*Mr Stuart.*

MEALS IN STEAM BOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—These are devoured with the most voracious rapidity, and there is a total want of the usual courtesies at table. It is quite impossible for the ladies to preserve their dresses from the contamination of the continual loathsome spitting. A great number of the gentlemen on board were dignified by the titles of general, colonel, major, and so on; but their frightful manner of feeding—plunging the whole blade of the knife into their mouths—picking their teeth with pocket knives—the strange and uncouth phrases and pronunciation, distinguished them very disagreeably from the *militaires* of Europe.—*Mrs Trollope.*

MATERIEL OF THE TABLE.—Ham and beef-steaks appear at breakfast, dinner, and supper. I never saw turbot, salmon, or fresh cod; but the rock and shad are excellent. The canvass-back duck, when delicately served, is superior to black cock; they have no hares, and I never saw a pheasant. The dessert is placed on the table before the cloth is removed, it consists of pastry, preserved fruits, and cream. Very little wine is drunk at table, and in fact there is no hard drinking at jovial dinners; but there is plenty of the vice indulged in in solitary dram-drinking. Mixed dinner parties of ladies and gentlemen are very rare, and when they do occur, with few ex-

ceptions, the ladies are placed at one end of the table, and the gentlemen at the other.—*Mrs Trollope.*

GENTLEMEN AT MARKET.—At Cincinnati the gentlemen go to market; even those of the “highest standing” leave their beds at sunrise every day and sally forth in search of meat, butter, eggs, and vegetables. They may be seen returning with an immense basket on one arm, filled with provisions of all sorts, and a large ham hanging from the other. They go to market as smartly dressed as if they were going to a ball.—*Mrs Trollope.*

MARKETING.—It is more the custom at New York for gentlemen to go to market than ladies, and they frequently carry home their purchase, especially if it be poultry, in their own hands. I have heard of the chief-justice Marshall, the head of the law courts in America, frequently carrying home his dinner from market.—*Mr Stuart.*

SOCIETY IN BOSTON.—The practice of living in boarding-house, is common here as well as all over America; but the cold and formal habits of other places are exchanged for an agreeable frankness. The general character of the inhabitants is good-tempered and polite, and even in the midst of discussions, which generally are very acrimoniously handled elsewhere, I did not meet with the least captiousness or uncivil personality. The company at the boarding-house where we resided, were of the most amiable description, and all vied in showing the strangers every attention. On one occasion, hearing my little girl screaming with delight in the dining-room, I had the curiosity to open the door, and found that the good-natured people had got the child scampering on the table, while each puffed out a broadside of smoke from his segar as she passed.—*Captain Hall.*

CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.—The society in this place is agreeable and intelligent, and it is not the custom, elsewhere so universal, to cram down the throats of strangers their institutions and everything else in the slightest degree remarkable; but, on the contrary, all was rational and moderate praise and fair play, on these matters. There is no teasing importunity to examine and to praise their show places, but they are left to make their own impression, and it is quite comfortable to find one's self among so pleasant a circle of reasonable people. The citizens of Baltimore evidently understand, that praising one's own country is neither agreeable to a stranger nor likely to raise it in his estimation. They tell him openly and fairly whatever he asks, and leave him to make his own conclusions.—*Captain Hall.*

GOOD SOCIETY.—There is a class of Americans whom travellers rarely meet, but which is by far the most interesting, in my opinion, which the country affords. I speak of those families scattered thickly through all the states, from whose original settlers many of them are immediately descended. Among this large but widely

scattered portion of the community, should the European traveller's fortune lead him, he will find hospitality without ostentation, purity of morals independent of the dread of opinion, intellectual cultivation unmixed with the desire of display, great simplicity of life and ignorance of the world, originality of mind naturally arising from independence and solitude, and the best because the most natural manners. Of such I know from the lower shores of the Chesapeake, to the half savage territory around Michilimackinack.—*Miss Kemble.*

DRINKING.—Generally speaking, Americans swallow much more of all sorts of spiritual nauseousness than we do in our country. The men take brandy, in a way that would astound people of any respectability in England, and the quantity and quality of their potations are as destructive of every thing like refinement of palate, as detrimental to their health. There is a total loss of all niceness of taste, consequent upon their continual swallowing of mint julaps, gin slings, brandy cocktails, and a thousand strong messes which they take *even before breakfast*, and indifferently at all hours of the day. I have been told the women in this country drink. I never saw but one circumstance that would lead me to believe the assertion. At the baths, in New York, one day, I saw the girl who was waiting upon the rooms carry mint julaps (a preparation of mint, sugar, and brandy) into three of them. I was much surprised, and asked her if this was a piece of service she often performed for the ladies who visited the baths? She said, "yes, pretty often." Though the *gentlemen* drink more than any other gentlemen, the lower orders here are more temperate than with us.—*Miss Kemble.*

BALL AT CHARLESTON.—The ball was given by the Jockey Club, in the large rooms of the St Andrew Society, and was handsomely got up in every respect, with one slight exception—the ladies and gentlemen did not seem to be acquainted with each other. The ladies were placed in rows along the walls, and the gentlemen stood in groups near the door, except during the dance; nor did they seem to have any wish to associate with their fair companions. On this occasion, as during the whole of my visit, I can state positively that I did not perceive any thing approaching to what might be termed a flirtation; or any thing else but the coldest and most icy propriety.—*Captain Hall.*

BALL AT CINCINNATI.—I attended the Birth-day ball, as it is called, which takes place all over the States on the anniversary of General Washington's birth. The company was numerous and well dressed, and among them were many very beautiful girls. Not observing in the room a very pretty young lady whom I had seen at the school examination, I asked a gentleman what had become of the beautiful Miss C. "You don't understand our aristocracy," he replied, "the family of Miss C. are mechanics!" The bulk of the men present I knew to be shopkeepers. They call themselves merchants, and exclude mechanics, even such as are master-tradesmen, from their public amusements. The dancing portion of the entertainment was pretty much like our assize or race-balls, except that the *figures* are bawled

out in English, from the orchestra, which sounds ludicrously to an European ear; but the supper arrangements are characteristic of the country. The gentlemen had a splendid entertainment regularly set out for them in another saloon of the hotel, while the poor ladies sat in rows round the walls of the dancing-room, each with a plate of sweetmeats on her knee. Their gala dresses, and the decorated room, were any thing but in keeping with their forlorn and uncomfortable condition, and the only reason given for this extraordinary arrangement was, that the gentlemen liked it better!—*Mrs Trollope.*

DRESS.—The ladies, in the great towns on the sea coast, obtain their fashions from Paris, but in the back settlements, do just as well as they can for new fashions. The men, throughout the country, appear rather slovenly in their attire; in fact, from the hat which is never brushed, to the shoe which is as seldom polished, the whole of their costume is left to take care of itself, and no portion seems to fit the person, or to be got up in a tradesman-like way.—*Captain Hall.*

LADIES' DRESSES.—The ladies of America far exceed, in proportion to their incomes, the ladies of Europe in expensive dresses, and these, with the exception of the Philadelphia ladies, are far from being in good taste. The seasons are not consulted in the choice of costume, either in the colour or material. I have seen, and shivered at a young beauty, picking her way to church through the snow, with a pale rose-coloured bonnet set on the very top of her head, and I have known one young lady's pretty little ear actually frost-bitten from this very cause. The ladies walk in the middle of winter with their toes pinched into a slipper incapable of resisting as much dew as might begem a primrose, and they actually shudder at the sight of comfortable walking shoes and stockings, even when they have to step to their sleighs over ice and snow.—Broadway in New York resembles a French street, where it is the fashion for very smart ladies to promenade. The dress is entirely French; every thing English is stigmatized as out of fashion—English material, English fashions, English accent, English manners, are all terms of reproach. It is the unkindest thing that can be spoken of one of these smart ladies, to say, that she looks like an Englishwoman.—*Mrs Trollope.*

LADIES' DRESSES.—In America, in spite of much lighter duties, every article of female dress, particularly silks, embroideries, and all French manufactures, are more expensive than in England. The extravagance of the American women in this part of their expenditure is, considering the average fortunes of their country, quite extraordinary. They never walk in the streets but in the most gaudy and extreme toilette, and I have known twenty, forty, and sixty dollars paid for a bonnet, to wear in a morning saunter up Broadway.—*Miss Kemble.*

“TOUCH ME NOT.”—The exterior manner of the American ladies is remarkably quiet, but it is not gentle. In such matters as *fixing* themselves on board a packet-boat, they are doggedly steadfast in

their will, and, till things are settled, look like hedgehogs with every quill raised, as if to forbid the approach of every one who might ruffle them. Where an Englishwoman would look proud, and a Frenchwoman indifferent, an American lady looks grim; even the youngest and prettiest can look as hard and unsocial as their grandmothers.—*Mrs Trollope*.

NEW YORK LADIES.—Many of the very young ladies are very beautiful, but in this climate beauty is very short-lived; at two-and-twenty, the bloom of youth is gone; at thirty, the whole fabric of female charms is in decay, and nothing remains to the once envied belle of former conquests but their tradition, and a longing after the time when her reign is to be vicariously renewed in the person of her daughter. The ladies of New York are well and elegantly dressed, mostly in the French style. Their height is under the average of that of our fair countrywomen; their cheeks are colourless; their lips want colour and fulness; their mouths are not beautiful, and have rarely the charm of fine teeth, and their figures are sadly deficient in *embonpoint*. Nevertheless, there is as much beauty in New York as I have seen any where else; the features are finely moulded, and possess a delightful harmony, and the ladies neither paddle along as the Parisian belles do, nor walk with the stride of a grenadier, as some other ladies do.—*Captain Hamilton*.

BLACK AND WHITE BEAUX.—We met, one day, in Broadway, a young negress, decked out in the extreme of the fashion, and accompanied by a black beau, equally dandified in his toilet; he walked beside his sable goddess uncovered, with an air of the tenderest devotion. We observed a strange contrast to this, in the window of a handsome house which they were passing. There stood a very beautiful white girl and two gentlemen; but, alas! both of the men had their hats on, and one was smoking!—*Mrs Trollope*.

NEW YORK RECREATIONS.—In summer, the mass of the people leave the city in carriages or on horseback, for an hour or two before sunset, which, at the longest day, is at half-past seven. They generally, after driving a few miles, stop to smoke a cigar, or have a small tumbler of spirits and water. The landlord of the house where we lodged was the owner of a stage four miles from New York. He told me that he has taken as much as sixty dollars in threepences for refreshments in one evening, while we lived with him, and yet his business was over before sunset.—*Mr Stuart*.

DOMESTIC SPORTS IN THE BACK WOODS.—I was one night invited to an "apple bee," a species of amusement quite national and characteristic, which consists of various, but frivolous sports, among the most prominent of which is "marching to Quebec." This is performed by a gentleman stepping into the middle of the room, eyeing the ladies with a keen glance, selecting a partner, and leading her by the hand into the middle of the floor. He then puts his arm round her neck, and salutes her—kissing is very common in

America, and the ladies seldom blush—they then march together round the room, singing the following words :

“The drums are loudly beating—the British are retreating,
The Americans are advancing—and we’ll onward to Quebec.”

On reaching the spot from which they started, the lady selects another gentleman, who salutes her ; her late partner acts in a similar manner, and the two couples march round the room, singing the same words, and so on, till the whole party are on the floor. “Apple bee” seems to be derived from the employment that the party are engaged with previous to the commencement of the sports, which is paring apples, dividing them into quarters, depriving them of the seeds, and stringing the pieces on cords, which are then hung in festoons on the walls, inside and outside the house, to be completely dried, after which they are boiled with water and sugar, and, as a matter of course, eaten. The company consisted of forty males and forty-five females.—*Mr Weston.*

NEW-YEARS’-DAY IN NEW YORK.—It is usual for people of all ranks to call at each others’ houses on this day ; and it is considered that such of a person’s friends as do not call on him on the first day of the year are not anxious to continue his acquaintance. Cold meat, cake, confectionaries, and wines, are laid out on a table, that all callers may partake. The confectioners make large seed-cakes about this season, some of them great curiosities from their size ; one that I heard of weighed 1500 pounds.—*Mr Stuart.*

RACING AND BOXING.—The races at Charleston have greatly decayed, in consequence of the sub-division of property consequent upon the abolition of the law of primogeniture. Nevertheless, I witnessed some very good matches on the Charleston course ; but although the day was beautiful, there were not above a dozen ladies on the stand, and very few carriages were present. Between the heats, a quarrel took place betwixt a farmer and a sailor, blows were given and coats were off in a twinkling ; but it was not here as in England, where “a ring ! a ring !” would have been roared for by hundreds, to let them fight it out. The crowd interfered, and separated the combatants by force, who each took to lecturing crowds upon the merits of their quarrel, till an official personage cleared the course, by cutting right and left with his whip.—*Captain Hall.*

INDELICATE DELICACY.—In the Antique Statue Gallery of the Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, the casts are shamefully defaced and mutilated, and this has unquestionably been the result of that false delicacy which sends alternate groups of males and females into the room. On my visit, I stopped at the door to read the inscription over it ; up stepped an old woman, the guardian of the gallery, and addressing me with an air of much mystery, said, “Now, ma’am, now ; this is just the time for you—nobody can see you—wake haste.” With unfeigned astonishment, I very gravely asked her meaning. The answer was, “Only, ma’am, that the ladies like to go into that room by themselves, when there be no gentlemen watching them !”—*Mrs Trollope.*

NO JUDGING AT FIRST SIGHT.—Having an engagement to dine at Niblo's, the London Tavern of New York, I inquired my way at a small grocer's shop. "Pray, sir," said I, "can you point out the way to Niblo's tavern?" The grocer was rather a gruff-looking sort of a man; he looked hard at me for half a minute, without uttering a syllable. "Yes, sir, I can," he at length replied, with a broad stare. I was in the act of turning on my heel disgusted, when the man added, "and I shall have great pleasure in showing it to you." He then led me into the street, and took infinite pains in pointing out my route.—*Captain Hamilton.*

FUNERAL AT SARATOGA.—The funeral service was performed in the church, a Baptist one. The coffin was placed upon chairs immediately in front of the pulpit. The upper part of the lid was hinged, and opened for the purpose of enabling the relatives to take a last look at the deceased. The face was covered with a piece of glass. The body was not removed till all of the congregation who inclined had looked at it. After that, the coffin was placed in a small plain hearse, and drawn to the burying-ground, followed, first by the clergyman, and then by the relatives in pairs—the congregation followed in such order as they pleased. The people pay little attention to dress on these occasions. Some of the female mourners had white gowns and yellow straw bonnets, with black ribbons. Even at New York, where the mourners were in coaches, many of them had no other mourning dress than crape on their hats.—*Mr Stuart.*

THE "TRADE" IN AMERICA.—Going into a bookseller's store one day, I looked at a number of Colburn's novels, which were back-titled at double the prices asked, and requested the store-keeper, who was lame and had a crutch, to tell me the trade price. He eyed me very knowingly, and said, "I guess you are not a bookseller, but some impostor from the Old Country, no mistake. I expect the Americans are wide awake, and not to be done by the like of you." I replied, "you insolent rascal, were you not a cripple, and in your own shop, I would take the Yankee conceit out of you." There were two gentlemen in the store at the time, and, as I began to regret having got into a passion, I immediately added, "I thank you, sir, for this sample of American civility," and walked away.—*Mr Weston.*

THE GRATEFUL ONE.—At Hartford, while waiting for a conveyance in the public room of the Inn, a woman and a girl came in shivering with cold, having just been discharged from a Boston stage-coach. The woman was respectable in appearance, rather good-looking, and evidently belonged to the middling class of society. On inquiring at the landlord at what hour the first steam-boat for New York departed, she was informed, that owing to the river being frozen up, the steam-boat sailed from Newhaven, thirty miles lower down. This seemed to discompose her exceedingly, and she complained to the landlord, that on leaving home, believing the steam-boats started from Hartford, she had not provided herself with

money to defray the expenses of a longer inland journey. She asked the landlord to accommodate her with the necessary funds. He heard the demand, and without uttering a word, turned round on his heel and left her. An old gentleman reading a newspaper looked at the complainer, but made no offer of assistance. She repeated her complaint very emphatically and incessantly, until, partly from a feeling of sympathy, and a wish to be rid of the annoyance, I offered to accommodate her with what money she required. The lady received my offer very ungraciously, stared at me, expressed no thanks, and began again the recital of her grievances, upon which I left the room. I was somewhat surprised, however, when seated in the stage-coach, up came the fair complainant, and said, "you offered me money, I'll take it." The sum wanted was sixteen dollars, which I desired my servant to give her. He being a cannie Scot, took her address in New York; and she promised that the amount of her debt should be transmitted to Bunker's next day. A week passed after my arrival in New York, and there was no appearance of the dollars. My servant called upon the woman, saw her, and brought me the money. She expressed neither thanks nor gratitude for the favour conferred; and on being asked why she had violated her promise to return the money. She answered, that she "had not time, and that it was my business to come and ask for it." This grateful creature lived with her brother, who kept a respectable shop in one of the best streets of New York.—*Captain Hamilton.*

REPUBLICAN EQUALITY.

SLAVE SALE IN CHARLESTON.—A whole family, consisting of the father, a stout well built man—the mother, a tall and very handsome woman though quite black—and three children, two little fellows who appeared to be twins, and an infant held by the mother on the hip in the eastern manner, were exposed upon a table for sale by auction. The mother to preserve her balance inclined her body to the right; the two little fellows, quite frightened, clung to her knees, clasping her hand, and never relinquished it while the sale lasted. The husband's face had a grave and sad expression, as well it might, but there was in it a degree of manliness surprising in so degraded a situation. His eye roved unquietly from bidder to bidder, as new offers were made, and it was evident he had a perfect acquaintance with the different parties competing for him; he knew, too, that his own fate, and that of all that was dear to him, depended upon a word! —*Captain Hall.*

SLAVE AUCTION AT WASHINGTON.—I observed an advertisement of the sale by auction of a negro, taken in execution for debt by the marshal of the district, and having never seen such a transaction, I was induced to witness it. The slave was a fine-looking, delicately made lad of sixteen, yellower in the colour than black, and not in the least like a common negro. The poor fellow seemed apprehensive of being purchased by a repulsive-looking man, while he wished

to become the property of the man to whom the debt was owing, for which he was to be sold. The deputy-marshal acted as auctioneer. "Well, gentlemen," said he, "Give us a bid—look at him—as smart a fellow as ever you saw—works like a tiger." The bidding began with 25 dollars, and rose to 100, when the deputy-marshal, finding them hang there, looked over to me, and said, "Do give us a bid, Sir—wont you?" My indignation had been gradually rising at the iniquitous, cold-blooded scene, and I exclaimed with asperity, "No! ne! I thank God we don't do such things in my country!" "And I wish, with all my heart," said the auctioneer, in a tone that made me sorry for what I had said, "I wish we did not do such things here." "Amen!" said several voices. The sale went on, and the lad was ultimately knocked down at 143 dollars to the man whom he preferred. The poor fellow, as well he might, was exceedingly dejected at his forlorn situation; he told me that his parents, brothers, and sisters, had all been sold into slavery, and sent to Florida or Alabama, he knew not where!—*Captain Hall.*

SLAVE SALE AT NEW ORLEANS.—I was present at a slave auction; the slave put up was a poor old woman apparently far gone in a consumption. "Are you well?" asked one man. "Oh, no, I am very ill." "What is the matter with you?" "I have had a bad cough and pain in my side for three months and more." The auctioneer stopt this dialogue by saying, "Never mind what she says, gentlemen. Her health is good enough, damn her humbug—give her a touch or two of the cowhide, and I warrant she'll do your work." The sale concluded amidst sundry jests at the expense of the purchaser. "A bloody good lot of skin and bone," said one. "I guess that 'ere woman will soon be food for the land-crabs," said another; and amidst this atrocious merriment the dying creature was led off.—*Captain Hamilton.*

TREATMENT OF SLAVES.—Domestic slaves are kindly treated upon the whole; but it is impossible to forget, when one sees attention paid to their health, that without it the owner might lose a valuable piece of property. The sugar plantations and rice grounds of Georgia and Carolina, are the dread of all the slaves north of Louisiana, and well may they, for no species of mankind can live long at such labour; and to avoid loss, their owners have to work them hard while they do live. There is a regular system carried on in the Northern States of breeding and rearing negroes for sale in the Southern States, which is at once contrary to every feeling of justice, mercy, or humanity. The horror of the poor negro at this fate is such, that, during my stay in Virginia, the father of a young slave belonging to the lady with whom we boarded, having been sold for the South, within an hour after it was made known to him, he sharpened a hatchet with which he had been working, and with his right hand severed his left from the wrist! To such an extent does slavery blunt the common feelings of our nature, that I was laughed at for trying to recover a poor little female slave, eight years old, who had eaten a biscuit spread with a mixture of butter and arsenic, and intended to destroy rats; and this, too, by young ladies as lovely

features and complexion could make them ! I once saw a young lady in agony, because, when seated at table, she had touched the elbow of a man ; and I have seen this same young lady put on her stays before a negro footman with the greatest composure !—*Mrs Trollope.*

SLAVES en route.—On our route to the south through the woods of Carolina, we overtook a party of emigrants, or migrants, proceeding to the wilderness of the far west. The party consisted of thirty persons, of whom five and twenty were slaves. Observing a couple of the male slaves chained together in a very secure manner, the stage coachman asked them what they had done to deserve these ruffles ? “ Oh, Sir,” said one of them quite gaily, “ they are the best things in the world to travel with.” The other man said nothing. On asking one of the slave-drivers why these men were chained, and how they came to take the matter so differently ; it came out that one of them was married but his wife did not belong to his master, she was the property of another planter ; and as her master would not sell her when her husband’s owner migrated, she was necessarily left behind. The wretched husband was therefore shackled to a young unmarried man who had no tie to draw him back, and might therefore be trusted !—*Captain Hall.*

COLOURED LADIES.—Quadroon females, although within the merest shade as white as the Creole ladies, are not permitted to marry with white men ; yet, from their beauty and accomplishments, they are generally much more fascinating than their more favoured sisters. They are totally excluded from society, in what are called the best families, no matter how beautiful, graceful, and amiable they may be, even although known to be the daughters of wealthy American or Creole gentlemen.—*Mrs Trollope.*

COLOURED LADIES.—We observed a very handsome woman of colour, as well dressed, and as lady-looking as any of the females on board. When Mrs Stuart found that she had not dined with us, she asked her why she had not been in the cabin ? The lady very modestly replied, that the people of this country did not eat with people of colour. Her manners and appearance were interesting, and would have distinguished her any where.—*Mr Stuart.*

A SENTIMENTAL “ HELP.”—Having resolved to attend a lecture upon astronomy by an itinerant professor, we desired the female servant, Hannah, not to prepare tea until our return. When we came back we found tea not ready, but in a short time Hannah came in dressed in her holiday attire, and apologized for our having had to wait for her. She had been to the lecture. At another time, Hannah had got leave from her mistress to see her friends in the neighbouring states, and was to be absent for a few days. Just before stepping into the stage-coach, she opened our door to say, “ Good bye, good bye,—I’ll have you both in my mind till I return.” When she came back, she took my wife in her arms and kissed her, saying, “ I can’t help kissing you, for I am so happy to see you.”—*Mr Stuart.*

FEMALE HELPS AND THEIR WAYS.—All young females who must labour for their bread in America, are taught that the most abject poverty is preferable to domestic service; and although they can earn much more money in service than any other way, yet nothing but the wish to obtain some particular article of finery will induce them to submit to it. We found it, therefore, very difficult to procure servants, or as it is called, "get help;" however, a kind friend exerted herself, so that I was waited upon by a stately lass, saying, "I be come to help you." I asked her what wages I should give her by the year? "Oh, gimini!" exclaimed she laughing, "you be a downright Englisher sure enough. I should like to see a young lady engage by the year in America! You must give me a dollar and a half a week, and mother's slave, Phillis, must come over once a-week to help me clean." She left me at the end of two months, because I refused to lend her money to buy a silk dress to go to a ball, saying, "Then, 'tis not worth my while to stay any longer." Another of these "helps," a very pretty girl, pouted exceedingly, because she found that she was to dine in the kitchen. "I guess," said she, "that's 'cause you don't think I'm good enough to eat with you. You'll find that wont do here." She rarely ate any dinner, and generally passed the time in tears. I paid her high wages, and she staid till she had obtained several expensive articles of dress, and then, one fine morning, she came to me full dressed, and said, "I must go." "When shall you return, Charlotte?" "I expect you'll see no more of me." And so we parted.—*Mrs Trollope.*

AMERICAN EXCLUSIVES.—In a wider sense than that there is no privileged class, the term equality is mere nonsense. The magnates of the New York Exchange strut about as proudly as do those of Liverpool, nor are their wives or daughters backward in supporting their pretensions. The spirit of aristocracy is displayed in this commercial community in every possible variety. At a ball one night, I was asked what I thought of the company, by a lady who stands at the head of the fashionable world. I replied, that "I had seldom been at a party in any country where the average of beauty appeared to be so high." "Indeed!" said the lady, apparently surprised, "you English gentlemen are not difficult to please; but does it strike you that the average is equally high as regards air, manner, and fashion." "As to these matters," I replied, "the party is not remarkable, certainly. But in a scene of so much gaiety, and so brilliant with youth and beauty, I am little disposed to play the critic." "But," replied my fair opponent, "it needs little criticism, surely, to discriminate between such a vulgar set whom you see here, and ladies that have been accustomed to move in a higher and better circle. Were you to remain ten years in New York, you would probably never meet these people any where else; and I assure you that there are not a dozen girls in this room that I should think of admitting to my own parties." In short a count of the empire, with all his quarterings, would probably never have thought, and certainly would not have spoken, with half so much contempt of these fair plebeians.—*Captain Hamilton.*

FONDNESS FOR TITLES.—There is a strong aristocratic feeling existing in the families of older standing. Armorial bearings are in general use. Antiquity of blood is as much thought of as in England, and there is a fondness for title displayed which is quite at variance with their good sense in other matters. Military titles are caught at with ludicrous avidity, and the anomaly of learned majors at the bar, addressing learned colonels and generals on the bench, is not uncommon. Generals, colonels, and majors, swarm all over the Union, and these titles are equally coveted by the judge on the bench, and the innkeeper at the bar.—*Captain Hamilton.*

IMPUDENCE OF TRADESMEN.—Mr — wishing to have his crest put on his gig harness, sent a die of it to a manufacturer. The harness was sent home when finished, but not the die; after sending for which sundry times, Mr — called to inquire after it himself, when the following was the reply. "Lord! why, I didn't know you wanted it." "I tell you, I wish to have it back." "Oh, pooh! you can't want it much now, do you?" "I tell you, sir, I desire to have the die back immediately." "Ah? well, come now, what'll you take for it?" "D'ye think I mean to sell my crest? why, you might as well ask me to sell my name." "Why, you see, a good many folks have seen it, and want to have it on their harness, as it is a pretty looking concern enough." This happened a few years ago;—so much for the American idea of a crest.—*Miss Kemble.*

"OUR VILLAGE," AND HOW "TO TEACH THE YOUNG IDEA."—Our neighbours in the environs of Cincinnati were all of the very poorer class of tradesmen or labourers, yet in speaking of each other, they invariably used the words "ladies" or "gentlemen." The washer-woman was "the lady over the way that takes in washing;" draymen, butchers' boys, and labourers on the canal, were "them gentlemen." But this lip politeness did not extend to us—my general appellation was "the English old woman," and Mr Trollope was as invariably styled "the old man." This affair of titles was simply amusing; but their long and frequent visitations were most annoying. It is the custom to leave all doors open here, so that whoever chooses steps in, and remains as long as he or she pleases. Here follows the substance of a conversation at one of these visits. My visitor was a milkman. "Well, now, so you be from the Old Country? Ay—you'll see sights here, I guess." "I hope I shall see many." "That's a fact. I expect your little place of an island don't grow such dreadful fine corn as you sees here." "It grows no corn [maize] at all, sir." "Possible! no wonder then that we reads such awful stories in the papers of your poor people being starved to death." "You spend a good deal of time in reading the newspapers." "And I'd like you to tell me how we can spend it better. How should freemen spend their time, but looking after their government, and watching that them fellers as we gives offices to doos their duty, and gives themselves no airs?" "It is from a sense of duty then that you all go to the liquor-store to read the papers." "To be sure it is, and he'd be no true-born American as didn't. I don't say that the father of a family should always be

after liquor, but I do say, that I'd rather have my son drunk three times in a week, than not look after the affairs of his country."—*Mrs Trollope.*

QUITE INDEPENDENT.—The mixture of the republican feeling of equality, and the usual want of refinement common to the lower classes of most countries, form a singularly felicitous union of impudence and vulgarity nowhere to be met with but in America. Thus—after rehearsal, I walked into a shop to buy some gauze; the shopman called me by my name, and after showing me a variety of things which I did not want, said, that they were most anxious to show me every attention, and render my stay in this country agreeable. I smiled, and said, "I thank you," but I longed to add, "but be so good as to measure your ribbons, and hold your tongue."

A farmer who is in the habit of calling at our house in his way to market with eggs, poultry, &c., being questioned as to whether the eggs were new laid, replied without an instant's hesitation, "No, not *very* fresh ones, *we eat all those ourselves.*"

My shoemaker, on my remonstrating with him on the inconvenience of having to come to his shop and unboot, every time I wanted a new pair of walking boots, after having dealt with him for two years, said to me, "Well, ma'am, we can keep your measure certainly, *to oblige you*, but as a rule we don't do it for any of our customers, it's so very troublesome."

On returning home late from the play one night, I could not find my slippers anywhere, and, after some useless searching, performed my toilet for bed without them. The next morning, on inquiring of my maid if she knew anything of them, she replied, with perfect coolness, that having walked home through the snow, and got her feet perfectly wet, she had put them on, and forgotten to restore them to their place before my return!—*Miss Kemble.*

ARMY AND NAVY.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.—The American discipline, as it regards officers especially, is stricter than the British. The reason is, that a young American officer, when he comes on shore to spend a few days with his friends, will hear more in a day to unsettle his ideas of subordination than he will be able to get the better of in a year's service afloat. For example, it happened lately that a midshipman of an American ship-of-war, having broken some rule of the service, was reprimanded by the captain. The youth not liking this, announced his intention of "appealing to the sovereign people," which being reported at headquarters, by return of post, an order arrived from Washington intimating that the midshipman being a free citizen, had a perfect right to appeal to the people, and in order that he might be able to do so quite unfettered, his discharge from the navy was enclosed. The utmost care is taken in the selection of officers for the navy, and the result is, that they are a body of thorough bred officers, and perfect gentlemen in every respect.—*Captain Hall.*

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—The discipline is very lax, and the troops being always separated in small detachments, they have no opportunity of being exercised in field movements. A non-commissioned officer, who had been in the British army, in answering some questions, treated the whole as a joke. He entered the American service because there was little work and good pay. There was no steady and effective command kept over the soldiers, and yet there was a deal of punishment. Whenever a man became tired of his duty, off he went, bag and baggage, and pursuit was hopeless. The officers are quite aware of the deficiencies of the service, and they told me, that it was unpopular, and received no support from government, nor had they the means of maintaining proper subordination.—*Captain Hamilton.*

NAVAL OFFICERS.—Better sailors are nowhere to be found, and they are uniformly well informed gentlemen, quite free from the disgusting bravado and mock patriotism of the civilians; even in conversing on the events of the late war, they speak of their success in a becoming tone of modesty, and altogether, the American naval officers produced on me the most favourable impression.—*Captain Hamilton.*

MILITARY OFFICERS.—The American officers are better paid than the English. A captain receives about four hundred a-year, or about a hundred pounds more than a lieutenant-colonel in our service. But the service is one of real and almost constant privation. The troops are quartered, for the most part, on the Indian and Canadian frontiers, in remote and unhealthy situations, and never in great cities, and I suspect that the sort of life they lead would not be much relished by the Coldstream Guards, or the Blues. The whole amount of the American regular army does not exceed six thousand of all arms. The desertions amount to the amazingly disproportionate number of a thousand annually, or one in every six, while in the British they do not exceed one in a hundred.—*Captain Hamilton.*

CADET EATING AND CARVING.—On the road between Hartford and Newhaven, in Connecticut, I visited a private military academy, where the professor invited me to see the students dine. The young men marched off the exercise ground to the dining-hall, in very good order, to the sound of fife and drum. About a dozen of the students had previously been admitted as carvers, whose performances in that way astonished me. The meat was literally hacked, hewn, and torn to pieces; then, at a signal, the main body of students entered, and such a scene of devouring ensued as might have excited the admiration of a connoisseur, or rivalled the efforts of a menagerie at feeding time.—*Captain Hall.*

MILITIA.—Nothing can be more unmilitary looking than these troops; their meetings for training are better calculated to do harm by the bad habits acquired at them than to teach the citizens a

knowledge of military discipline and tactics, and it was the opinion of the military men with whom I conversed on this subject, that it would, in the event of war, be far easier to bring masses of men into fighting order, than to unlearn them the dissipated habits induced by the loose system of American militia discipline. The training days are from four to six in the year; the state provides arms, but not clothing, and the men receive no pay except when on actual service, when they are paid at the same rate as the regular army. The higher classes of officers are appointed by the governor of each state, with consent of the senate; the captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, are elected by the written votes of their respective companies. The militia laws are exceedingly voluminous in every state, and a never failing source of discussion.—*Captain Hall.*

MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.—This is the only institution of the kind maintained at the expense of the United States. The number of students is limited to 250, who are admitted from the age of fourteen to seventeen, and study four years before they can acquire their diploma. The president of the United States alone possesses the power of nominating the students, who are subjected to strict examination before admission; if they pass this ordeal, they are taken on trial for six months, and if this period be passed creditably, they become cadets, if not, their friends get a hint to remove them. It appears that the object of this institution is not so much to train up young men for actual military service, as to disseminate, by their means, a taste for the accurate sciences, and to spread widely accurate ideas of military discipline and knowledge. The students are made to mount guard, and to do the ordinary garrison duties of the district. A register is kept most minutely of the demerits of each cadet, exhibiting at a glance how each has behaved throughout the year, month, or week. It contains seven columns, each being for the enumeration of a particular offence, commencing with the gravest at No. 1., and ending at No. 7. with the most trivial. This register is printed and circulated annually over the whole country, and is certainly a harsh enough visitation for the youthful delinquencies of the poor fellows whose deeds it chronicles. In that of the year 1826, only seven names appear with all the columns blank, all the rest of the 250 students are more or less blackened, and one poor lad has actually 621 black balls against him! The cadets had nothing of the military air about them, but plenty of the awkward slouching gait so observable over the whole country. Upon the whole, however, the establishment appeared to be most creditably conducted and likely to answer its purpose.—*Captain Hall.*

MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.—The Duke of Saxe-Weimar was so much pleased with this establishment, that he expressed a wish to obtain permission to have one of his sons educated there. Colonel Thayer, the superintendent, showed us every civility. He complained of Captain Hall's strictures, and even denied the accuracy of some of his statements.—*Mr Stuart.*

LAW, EXECUTIONS, AND PRISONS.

COURTS OF LAW.—Some of the States, as Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, have enacted that no British decision in law cases, posterior to the revolution, shall be cited in their courts of justice. There is in all parts of the United States, a strong desire to have their legal decisions guided by principles, rather than by authorities or precedents. What appears right and proper at the moment is more esteemed as a rule than the collected wisdom of ages. In Pennsylvania, nearly all the technicalities of law are done away; there are no stamps, no special pleadings—but lawyers and litigation abound in most enormous plentifulness. No village containing above two or three hundred inhabitants is without one or more lawyers, and no person, be he in what rank of life he may, is free from the never ending pest of lawsuits. In this State, there are upwards of a hundred judges, besides several thousand justices of the peace, who decide in cases not exceeding one hundred dollars in amount. It is probable that the number of persons employed in the administration of the law, or connected with it, in the United States, exceeds the whole number of their army and navy. In many of the States, the bench is composed of one judge who is a lawyer, and two associate judges who are not lawyers. These latter are generally farmers, taken from the county in which they hold their court, and they seldom say a word upon the bench. Their salary seems moderate enough, viz., about £45 per annum.—*Captain Hall.*

LYNCH'S LAW.—Soon after the revolutionary war, many lawless acts were committed by the disbanded soldiers, especially in the Southern States, and in parts where, from the distance of circuit towns, it was impossible to bring offenders to justice. In these circumstances, the constituted authorities were often obliged to wink at the infliction of summary punishment by the inhabitants on notorious delinquents. The inhabitants of the mountainous parts of Carolina deputed a man of the name of Lynch to act for them in such cases, and hence delinquents punished in this summary way, are said to have been judged by Lynch's law.—*Mr Stuart.*

PRISON OF SING SING.—This prison is situated on the left bank of the Hudson, thirty miles from New York, and is perhaps the best-managed place of confinement in the world. The following is an abstract of the daily routine of a prisoner's life in this jail. He awakes at sunrise by a bell, and hears prayers before leaving his cell, read by a clergyman from a position which enables him to be heard by all the prisoners on one side of the building, that is by 400, or one half of the whole confined. Prayers over, the turnkeys open the cell doors, the prisoner steps out into line, and marches in what is called the lock step to the work-shop, making a halt in the outer yard to wash his face and hands, and to deposit his tub and water-can, which are removed by a set of prisoners who attend to the cleansing department. Other sets of prisoners manage the cooking and washing of clothes; indeed, the whole work of the establishment

is done by convicts. The prisoner now proceeds to work. He is employed in hewing stone, sawing marble, forging iron, weaving cloth, or some other handicraft, of which a great many are carried on in the prison and its immediate environs. While at work, the prisoners' faces are all turned in one direction, so that they cannot communicate by look or sign, and the most rigorous silence is maintained. The turnkey teaches the prisoner his trade, and has the charge of not less than twenty men. He is stimulated by a good salary, and it is found can easily enforce the severe regulations of the prison on that number. By a contrivance in the building, the superintendent can at any time overlook the whole prisoners and turnkeys, while at work, without their knowledge, which must be singularly efficacious in keeping the attention of all parties awake. At eight o'clock the bell rings again, the prisoners form in line, and march in order back to their cells. Each one stops at his cell door, motionless and silent as a statue, and at a signal, stoops down to the floor for his breakfast, which has been previously placed there, then turns about, and walks into his cell, the iron door is locked upon him, and in utter solitude and silence he devours his cheerless meal. Twenty minutes afterwards, the prisoners return as before to work. Noon calls them to dinner, which being briefly discussed, the silent round of hard labour is resumed. At night-fall, the prisoner washes his face and hands, and marches in line as in the morning to his cell, taking up in the yard his can and tub. His supper awaits him in his cell, prayers are said as in the morning, at the sound of a bell he undresses and goes to bed, and so ends the miserable day of a prisoner's life in Sing Sing.

A Bible is placed in every cell; the prisoner may either read it or not; as it is the only book allowed, the chance is in favour of his sooner or later being induced to open it. Sunday schools, conducted on the same plan of rigorous prevention of intercourse among the prisoners, have been introduced, and have effected much good.
—*Captain Hall.*

THE SOLITARY SYSTEM.—On my visit to the Philadelphia prison, I was permitted to see and converse with a few of the prisoners. I was ushered into the cell of a black shoemaker, convicted of theft. I found him quite comfortable, and working cheerfully at his trade. He had been eighteen months confined in his solitary cell, yet had suffered no derangement of his functions, bodily or mental. I likewise conversed with other two prisoners, who were equally cheerful and healthy, and the result of my observations leads me to think, that solitary confinement, when joined with labour, is not the horrid punishment it has been described.—*Captain Hamilton.*

PRISONER FROM SING SING.—I was not long on board, ere I observed, sitting in the fore part of the steamboat, a half-starved, half-clothed, human being. He had terror and dismay strikingly marked in his countenance, and all the social feelings seemed dead to him for ever. I found on inquiry that he had been an inmate of Sing Sing prison. He had been sentenced for fourteen years, but I could not learn his crime. I was anxious to learn some particulars of this

famous prison, where 1000 convicts are kept at hard labour, and doomed to perpetual silence during the period of their confinement. I got into conversation with the poor wretch, and he certainly described the horrors and the cruelties of the prison to be such as must shock the feelings of humanity. The prisoners are worked hard, and are allowed but a scanty share of provisions. They never get a full meal; and if, through illness, any of the prisoners have any of their provisions left over, they are flogged severely if detected in giving it to another, and the receiver is also flogged. This prohibition is so strictly enforced, that my informant declares he was once flogged for picking up an old chew of tobacco, which one of the keepers had spat out of his mouth. Some of the convicts commit suicide; others sicken and die, and even when death comes to their relief, there is no sympathy shown to the dying man; but, with a refinement in cruelty peculiar to the Americans, no friend, not even a father, brother, or a wife, is allowed to soothe the agonies of his soul.—*American Examiner*.

EXECUTIONS IN AMERICA.—Having learned on my way to Trenton from a fellow-traveller, that there was to be an execution in that town during the day, I soon after my arrival sallied out to view the preparations for the melancholy ceremony, which were simple, and the execution itself coolly enough gone through. The culprit was attended to the scaffold by the sheriff, who acts as hangman, and a clergyman. The rope, which is placed round his neck in jail, is by the sheriff-hangman then made fast, the cap pulled over his eyes, and a handkerchief given to him as the signal. The sheriff then descended from the platform, mounted his horse, and rode thrice round the scaffold with a watch in his hand, stopping each time he came opposite the prisoner, and saying on the first occasion, "You have three minutes to live," again, "Two minutes to live," and, lastly, "One minute," when he stood still. The signal then fell, and the sheriff pushed a pin or button with his foot, when the rope gave way, and both the criminal and the plank fell to the ground. By the assistance of some soldiers, he was placed upon the form, while some one brought a new rope. The sheriff then repeated the ceremony, riding however only once round the scaffold, and saying, "You have one minute to live." The criminal apparently did not hear the words, as he still retained the handkerchief, the sheriff nevertheless pushed the pin, and the plank fell from under him. After hanging about half an hour, the body was lowered by the sheriff, and placed in a coffin.—*Mr Weston*.

MOCK HANGING.—A notorious murderer was convicted at Cincinnati during our residence, and sentenced to be hung; but some of the "unco guid" petitioned the governor of the state to change his punishment to imprisonment instead of death. The governor refused for some time to interfere, but was at last frightened into compliance with the popular will, and accordingly sent an order to the sheriff to ask the criminal whether he preferred being imprisoned to being hanged. The sheriff made the proposition to the scoundrel, who spurned it, and told him that if any thing could induce him to live,

it would be the hope of living long enough to kill him and his own son, but that he could not agree, and he (the sheriff) would have the hanging of him. The sheriff is the executioner in America, and of course not anxious for opportunities of performing this part of his duty, but in this case, nothing he could say had any effect with the murderer. The day of execution arrived; the place where the gallows was erected was crowded with multitudes, who came to witness the unusual spectacle. The criminal was brought out, and on the scaffold asked to sign his acceptance of the commutation, but he spurned the offer, and cried aloud, "Hang me!" Noon was the time appointed for cutting the rope; the sheriff, with watch in hand, and knife uplifted, was preparing to strike, when the wretch exclaimed, "I sign!" and was taken back to jail, amid the laughter and ribaldry of the mob!"—*Mrs Trollope*.

RELIGION.

CAMP MEETING.—I attended one of these meetings, held in a wild district, on the confines of Indiana. A space of about twenty acres was partially cleared; this space was surrounded by a row of tents, then by an exterior circle of carriages of all sorts, and finally, by the horses which had drawn the vehicles, fastened to the latter. It was night when we arrived; numerous fires were burning brightly within the enclosure, piled upon rude altars of stakes and turf. On one side was erected a rude platform, from which the preachers, fifteen in number, delivered their sermons or addresses, with short intervals, from Tuesday to Saturday. At midnight, the people were called by sound of horn to public worship, and were earnestly invited by the preachers to come into "the pen," which was an enclosed space immediately below the preachers' stand. Above a hundred persons, nearly all females, came forward, howling and groaning most terrifically, and at a signal from the preachers, fell on their knees, but speedily changed that posture for one which offered more room for the convulsive movements of their limbs, and they were soon all lying on the ground, in an indescribable confusion of heads and legs. I wondered how they managed to escape serious maiming, from the incessant and violent motion. No words can express the horrors of this disgusting scene; and I am sure, that had I been a man, I would have interfered fiercely between the preachers and their victims, among whom they kept flitting about, approaching their lips to the cheeks of the maddened girls, muttering consolations that tinged the pale cheek with red! It was impossible to stand such a scene long—in fact, it increased in horror every moment, and at last arrived at such a pitch of grossness, that we fled in disgust.—*Mrs Trollope*.

CAMP MEETING.—The people were walking about, or standing together in little groups, some singing hymns, others disputing about points of religion. Many were reading newspapers, and not a few were laughing at the exclamations and postures of the worshippers.

I heard one man openly avowing his unbelief in the Bible, and another trying to convince him, but neither seemed to know much of the nature of an argument. The preacher's aim seemed to be to arouse the feelings, without influencing the reason of his hearers; when he judged that they were sufficiently excited, he descended from the platform, and joined them in prayer on his knees. Many individuals were bellowing at the top of their voices, clapping their hands in transport, while others were whining supplicatory strains, and wringing their hands in despair. One old emaciated woman, with hoary dishevelled locks, exceeded all the rest, and soon drowned the priest's voice. She made a very unpleasant impression upon my nerves. When the feelings of the devotees had got to their highest pitch, they were soothed to calmness by the melodious voice of a young and beautiful lady, who stepped forward and commenced singing a hymn. This pretty creature did not join in the devotions of "the pen;" perhaps her clothes were too fine for kneeling and tossing about on the ground, or perhaps she was acting a part. At all events, the latter supposition is rendered probable by her adroitness in singing in the proper time, to allay the fury of the devotees by her charming voice.—*Mr Shirreff*.

CAMP MEETING.—There were not less than 900 or 1000 persons present, and about a dozen of clergymen, all of the Methodist persuasion. The ministers stood on a raised platform, covered to protect them from the heat or rain. The audience were nearly all seated on rough benches, the males on one side, the females on the other. We were too late for the morning service, but stayed for that of the afternoon. The sermon lasted for an hour, and seemed to me altogether faultless. After it, an aged minister advanced to the front of the platform, to enforce, as he said, the invitation in the text, which he did very skilfully, exhorting those members who had lately joined the church, to speak to their friends of the happiness which they now enjoyed, that they might follow their example. The service continued about two hours and a half, and the most perfect decorum prevailed. It appears the object of these meetings is to afford servants and others, who are unable to attend public worship regularly, a sort of religious festival, and to turn the attention to religion of such as have not yet been awakened to its importance. The following are the rules and orders for the government of a camp meeting, which I found printed on a card, and affixed to the trees on the spot. "1. Preaching, morning, afternoon, and evening, at the sound of the trumpet from the stand. 2. During the time of preaching from the stand, not more than one person is to remain in each tent, (except in cases of sickness,) but all are to repair to the stand, and come into the congregation. 3. No walking, talking, or smoking tobacco, or standing up while there are vacant seats, is to be allowed within the circle of the tents in the time of preaching; no standing or walking upon the seats at any time. 4. No cooking or preparing victuals, or setting or clearing off tables, during preaching from the stand, is to be allowed. This rule applies to those tents that keep boarders, as well as others. 5. At ten o'clock in the evening, the trumpet will be blown at the stand, when all who have lodgings on

the ground must retire to rest, and all who have not, will be required to leave the ground. 6. The owners or occupants of each tent shall be responsible for these rules, and for any rude or improper conduct in their tents; and on complaint, the tent shall be subjected to be removed." These rules are most strictly adhered to: a man had been taken up the evening before we arrived, for selling cider. Occasionally manifestations were heard from the tents, by the groans and exclamations of the people, but there was less of these during the sermon than I had expected, and the greatest order prevailed during the whole period of its delivery.—*Mr Stuart.*

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.—There is a beautiful public walk at Hoboken, three miles up the Hudson from New York, which has been laid out in the most tasteful manner, by a gentleman who possesses the right of ferry across the river at that place. We went there on a Sunday, expressly to see the humours of the place. Many thousands were enjoying themselves in the grounds; but nineteen-twentieths of the whole were men—the ladies were at church! It is impossible not to feel, after passing one Sunday in the churches or chapels of New York, and another in the gardens of Hoboken, that the thousands of well dressed men you see enjoying themselves at the latter, have made over the thousands of well dressed women you saw exhibited at the former into the hands of the priests.—*Mrs Trollope.*

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.—Many of the shops were open during the day; and any of the bar-rooms that I entered were filled with loungers, smoking and spitting. Indeed, the bar-rooms being the only places boarders have to sit in, they spend the day in loose and unprofitable talk, or reading newspapers. After church service on Sundays, the aristocracy have an opportunity of attending two concerts, held in gardens; there are perhaps others. The music is good, and between the parts the bar-rooms are crowded. The charge is one shilling for refreshments, but nothing for the singers—the bar-keeper pays them. Smoking and spitting are carried on to a great extent.—*Mr Weston.*

SUNDAY AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Jews never could exceed the inhabitants of this city in their external observances. Chains are thrown across the streets on Sunday, to prevent travelling in carriages or on horseback. What the gentlemen do with themselves is a mystery to me, but the ladies are fully occupied in attending church three times. The congregations consist almost wholly of females; and I believe there is no country in the world where religion makes so large a part of the amusement and occupation of the ladies. Catholic Spain, with her thousands of monks, backed by the gloomy horrors of the Inquisition, could not exceed it. I went, on one occasion, to see a Presbyterian minister inducted, and I was astonished at the unwearied patience with which some hundreds of beautiful young girls listened to the whole of this tedious ceremony, which was wofully long; and the charge to the young man

was awfully impossible to obey, if he was a man like unto other men.—*Mrs Trollope.*

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The shops are generally open on Sunday, and the people spend the day more in amusements and shopping than within the walls of their churches. There are fewer churches, in proportion to the population, than in any other American city. The Roman Catholics go to church early on Sunday morning, and then dedicate the rest of the day to amusements, and the evening to balls or the theatre.—*Mr Stuart.*

THANKSGIVING DAYS.—After divine service on these occasions at Boston, the people see their friends, and make merry. We were advised to see the market on the evening before thanksgiving-day. It was handsomely lighted up, and filled with provisions of all sorts, especially turkeys, the quantity of which seemed to us most extraordinary, until we were told, that on thanksgiving days, persons of every condition have a roasted turkey to dinner. In Boston this festival takes place in November, and is distinguished by good cheer.—*Mr Stuart.*

DR CHANNING.—At Boston I went to Dr Channing's chapel, and admired him very much. The Doctor had recently returned to his charge, after an absence of some months. In his sermon he gave a rapid review of the rise and progress, and peculiar doctrines of the sect (the Unitarian) of which he is the chief ornament. His style of preaching is remarkable for its quietness and unaffected plainness, which gives him the power of introducing with effect, when it suits his purpose, occasional passages of great eloquence. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Unitarian doctrines, it must be admitted that they are rapidly spreading over all America, and that they have gained complete ascendancy in the most enlightened city of the Union.—*Captain Hall.*

DR CHANNING.—As a preacher, he is not distinguished, in my opinion. He is neither persuasive nor impressive; his manner is quaint, and more like that of a literary man, and one who has seen the world, than any preacher whom I have seen in America. The congregations of one third of the churches in Boston are Unitarian.—*Mr Stuart.*

WHY THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON ARE UNITARIANS.—I was at first puzzled to account for this, but my journey to New England has solved the enigma. Unitarianism is the democracy of religion. Its creed draws less on the faith or the imagination than that of any other sect. It narrows the compass of miracles, while it enlarges that of demonstration, and continually appeals to reason. An Unitarian takes nothing for granted in matters of religion, and he will admit of no distinction between the incomprehensible and the false. The New Englanders are cold, shrewd, calculating, and ingenious, and far more beings of reason than of impulse. In these circum-

stances, I think that there exists a curious felicity of adaptation between the Bostonians and their prevailing religion.—*Captain Hamilton.*

NICE DISTINCTION.—A rich old gentleman bequeathed a considerable sum to King's Chapel, Boston, to defray the charge of an annual series of sermons "On the Trinity." The testator lived and died in communion with the church of England—of course there could be no doubt of his intention in the bequest. But the congregation having at the revolution become not only republicans in politics, but Unitarians in religion, the question arose, what was to be done with the legacy? This was soon settled, as it was discovered that an Unitarian could preach sermons *on* the Trinity, as well as the most orthodox Athanasian that ever mounted a pulpit; and the effect of this endowment therefore has been, to encourage the dissemination of doctrines which the testator regarded as false and damnable.—*Captain Hamilton.*

QUEER WAY OF PAYING THE CLERGY.—In many parts of the state of New York, the presbyterian ministers are paid by their hearers presenting them, on a fixed day, once a year, with an offering, each according to his means. The poorer classes leave their gifts in a large basket at the entrance of the house, while the richer gifts are carried into the room where the company are met. Sugar, tea, coffee, cheese, barrels of flour, pieces of Irish linen, sets of china and glass were among the articles mentioned to me as offered on these occasions. When the business of the offerings is over, the company are regaled with tea, coffee, and other refreshments, which however cost the minister nothing, being provided by the congregation, and the whole arranged by selected ladies of the church. These meetings are called spinning visits.—*Mrs Trollope.*

BLACK PREACHER.—The daily proceedings of the legislature of New York is always begun with prayer, and the different clergymen of the city, without distinction of sect, perform the office of chaplain in turn. Upon one occasion, a black preacher, a perfectly respectable man, gave in his name as wishing to officiate, whereupon a violent discussion ensued; but after a debate of several days, and before taking a vote on the question, the black gentleman withdrew his application, so that the question of suffering blacks to preach to whites remains undecided. To bring such a matter home to Englishmen, let us fancy the feelings of the audience in St George's, Hanover Square, were a black woolly head to start up in the pulpit of that fashionable place of worship!—*Captain Hall.*

SHAKERS.—This sect has establishments in the New England and New York states, also in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. Their present number (1833) is about 5000. They do not believe in the Trinity, but they believe in our Saviour's power as the Redeemer,—that a second and real manifestation of the Divine Spirit took place in the testimony of Anne Lee, the founder of their sect. They have a rule of life contained in seven injunctions, 1st. Duty to God. 2nd. Duty to man. 3d. Separation from the world. 4th. Practical

peace. 5th. Simplicity of language. 6th. Right use of property. 7th. A virgin life. Their peculiar manner of worshipping is dancing, which was first introduced among them involuntarily, and afterwards by revelation. Candidates for admission into the society are plentiful. They hold all property in common, nor have the ministers, elders, or deacons, or any other individuals, any thing in the shape of wages. The society has prospered for upwards of half a century.—*Mr Stuart.*

METHODIST INFLUENCE.—The Methodists have acquired powerful influence all over the Union, by the priests adapting themselves to the habits, feelings, and prejudices, of the mass. They have actually brought religion to bear on the amusements of life, and it is not uncommon for young ladies to chant hymns, in place of Irish melodies; the profane chorus gives place to the rythmical doxology; grog parties begin with prayer, and end with benediction; smokers say grace over a cigar, and tobacco chewers ask a blessing on a fresh quid.—*Captain Hamilton.*

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.—On one occasion, I heard the father of a family state, in a considerable party at his own-house, that he was a freethinker, and never went to church. This man's family were church goers, and his daughters brought my wife some Calvinistic tracts, of which they approved, and were anxious that she should read them.—*Mr Stuart.*

AMERICAN FREEDOM IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—It is of no consequence what one's acknowledged belief be,—unless he attach himself to a particular congregation, he is said to be *not a Christian*. It is customary all over the Union, to introduce subjects at the tea-table which are with us thought fitter for the closet; and I have often heard with astonishment, a profession of atheism lisped mincingly over a tea cup, and been equally surprised at having my attention called from a Johnny-cake to a rhapsody on election and the second birth! Notwithstanding the license every one may take in matters of religion, there is such a thing as persecution. For example, a tailor sold a suit of clothes to a sailor about to sail from New York, on a Sunday morning, for which he was convicted, and fined greatly beyond his ability to pay, and the lawyer who defended him had his practice utterly destroyed for his pains. Nor was this all; the lawyer's nephew was refused admission to the New York bar, for which he had regularly studied, with this declaration, "that no man of his family should be admitted." I have met the young gentleman, who is now editor of a newspaper.—*Mrs Trollope.*

EQUALITY IN RELIGION AMONG CATHOLICS ALONE.—In the churches, people of colour are either excluded, or mewed up in a remote corner, separated by barriers from the body of the church. No white protestant will kneel at the same altar with a black one. He asserts his superiority every way, and even his religion is affected by the colour of his skin! It is right to state, however, that the Catholic priest, even in America, knows no distinction of colour; and that he

visits the poor slave in sickness, and consoles him in affliction; and, finally, the miserable being, in his death agony, hears him uttering the sublime words, "Depart, Christian soul." In Louisiana, the congregations of all other sects consist of a few ladies, arranged in well cushioned pews, while the Catholic cathedral is crowded with worshippers of all colours, sexes, and classes.—*Captain Hamilton.*

SCHOOLS.

HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, NEW YORK.—The high school of New York is conducted upon the principle of the Edinburgh high school, with some difference in the details; thus, to every division, or class of ten boys, there are two monitors, not one as with us. While one of the monitors teaches his division, the other is in another apartment being taught, and each has his alternate day of instruction and of teaching. This plan is said to bring on the pupils very fast. It is clear, however, that it must keep back the monitors, who are, of course, the clever lads of the class, in order to bring on the dunces.—*Captain Hall.*

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK.—The scholars are arranged in sets of ten, with a monitor to each set. Nothing could be more quiet and orderly than the whole aspect of this establishment. As usual; I was asked by the mistress what I thought of the scholars, and was urged to notice whatever I disapproved of. The poem of Hohenlinden was selected as the subject of exhibition on the occasion, and on my mentioning that in England the letter o in *combat*, was pronounced as if it were written u, *cumbat*, and that we pronounced the letters ch, in *chivalry*, as we do in *chin*, and not *shivalry*, as they do, the mistress, although she had previously stated that the Americans took Walker as their standard, pettishly remarked, that the Americans had a right to pronounce their words as they pleased. I was amused by one of the little girls, a sprightly red headed lassie, when it came to her turn to exhibit, pronouncing the obnoxious letter and syllable as I said the English do, and not as her mistress said they should be done—the rest of the little ladies seemed to enjoy the joke very much.—*Captain Hall.*

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BOSTON.—Two boys were called out to exhibit their elocutionary powers, and the poor fellows, thinking that I was a countryman of their own, spouted, as the most grateful theme they could have chosen, a couple of furious tirades against England. We were highly amused by the contretemps, but not so our American friends who had introduced us. No sober-minded American could be otherwise than ashamed of such trash as the following being inserted in books designed for the instruction of youth. "Gratitude! Grateful to England! What does America owe to her? Such gratitude as the young lion owes to its dam, which brings it forth in the desert wild, and leaves it to perish there. No, we owe

her nothing! For eighteen hundred years the world had slumbered in ignorance of liberty, and of the true rights of freemen. At length America arose in all her glory, to give the world the long desired lesson," &c. &c.—*Captain Hall*.

SCHOOLS AT BOSTON.—There are sixty-eight free schools in Boston, where any of the inhabitants may have their children educated, from the age of four to seventeen, without any expense. Education at these schools is not confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, but comprehends grammar, mathematics, navigation, geography, history, logic, political economy, and rhetoric, moral and natural philosophy. The funds of these institutions arise from bequests and donations by individuals, and grants from the legislature and corporations, sufficiently ample to permit the allowing of salaries of from 800 to 2500 dollars to the teachers, and 600 dollars to the assistant teachers, annually.—*Mr Stuart*.

SCHOOL FOR BLACKS.—An intelligent gentleman of New York, has devoted many years of his life to teaching the children of the coloured population. He stated that he could not perceive any perceptible difference in the intellectual capacity of white and black children, and perhaps this arises from the two classes being treated *exactly* alike till a certain age, when the mind of the black is crushed and broken by the load of invidious distinctions heaped upon him. The whole souls of the poor little quaminos seemed to be thrown into their lessons.—*Captain Hall*.

LADIES' DEGREES.—I was present at the annual examination of the principal school in Cincinnati. One young lady of sixteen *took her degree* in mathematics, and another was examined on moral philosophy. Young ladies graduating, and obtaining diplomas on quitting school, was quite new to me; and I am afraid, that the brief time usually spent in the acquirement of so many various branches of education, will hardly permit of much solid instruction; and that "quarter's" mathematics, or "two quarters'" political economy, moral philosophy, algebra, and quadratic equations, will provide but a slender stock of these sciences, to stand the wear and tear of half a score of children and one help.—*Mrs Trollope*.

AMERICAN PHRASEOLOGY.

MARCH OF LANGUAGE.—One is sometimes left utterly at large with regard to the meaning intended to be conveyed by an American in conversation; for instance, the word *clever* has no connexion with talent, but simply means pleasant, or amiable. Thus, a good-natured blockhead is a *clever* man. The word, however, has many other meanings in the American vernacular, and it is common to say, such an one has moved into a *clever* house, or he has succeeded to a *clever* sum of money, or has embarked in a *clever* ship with a *clever* cargo. On one occasion, I was asked whether Mrs. — was

not a *very fine woman*. In the present instance, the application of the term was ludicrous, but on explanation, I discovered that in the American dialect, the term, *fine woman*, referred exclusively to the intellect. In short, if the Americans "*progress*" as they have done within the last fifty years, their dialect will become, in the course of another century, utterly unintelligible to Englishmen, and they will then speak a jargon as national as their most patriotic linguist can desire.—*Captain Hamilton*.

SUNDRIES, PHILOLOGICAL.—"Slick" is an American phrase, meaning "*clever*;" but it sometimes means "*insolence*," for they often say, "*Give me no slick*." "*Getting along*" is continually in their mouths, and is used in different meanings. For instance, we say, "How do you do?" a Yankee would say, "*How are you getting along?*" It also means "*succeeding in business*." "*Clear out*" signifies what the Scotch term "*a moon light flittin*." "*Going ahead*" also signifies success in business. The word "*expect*" is indiscriminately used for our words, "*believe*," "*suppose*," "*think*," and "*expect*." "*That is a fact*," and "*no mistake*," are continually used to give effect to assertion. In place of our "*yes*" and "*no*," a Yankee says, "*I guess it is*," or "*I guess not*." The word "*fix*" is quite a favourite with them. They don't ask a tailor to mend their coat, but "*to fix it*." "*Fix the fire good*," means "*put on a good fire*." To "*go the whole hog*," is to "*carry through an undertaking*." "*I calculate upon doing so*," is used for our "*I intend to do so*." The way in which the above and other terms are applied by the Americans, has often a very ludicrous effect to a stranger. For instance, I went to a shoemaker shortly after my arrival, and asked him to mend my shoes, and to state his charge for so doing. He replied, "*I'll fix them snug to you for a dollar!*" —*Mr Weston*.

GO THE WHOLE HOG.—This phrase is American-English for *Radical Reform*, and is much used by the democratic party to distinguish them from the federalists, who don't profess such sweeping notions, and consequently go only a part of the interesting quadruped in question.—*Captain Hamilton*.

AMERICANISMS.—There is no ground for the assertion that an Englishman cannot understand an American, and that an American does not readily understand what any Englishman says. It is much more difficult to comprehend the various dialects in England used by the lower classes, than the English language usually spoken in every part of America. There is, to be sure, a signification given to some words in America which they do not bear in Britain, as for example: A lady calling upon us when there were some melons on the table, we asked her to partake of them, so soon as the servant could bring a plate. She was in a hurry, and took up a little bit in her hand, saying, allow me to take it "*friendly*," meaning unceremoniously. There are a number of words used with as little regard to their proper meaning, but there is never any difficulty in making out the sense in which they are used.—*Mr Stuart*.

THERE ARE FEW AMERICANISMS.—Mr Noah Webster had spent forty years of his life in preparing his Dictionary of the English Language, which was not published at the time of my visit, but has been since. In a conversation about the words called Americanisms, Mr Webster contended that his countrymen had a right to adopt new words, and to modify the language to suit the novelty of the circumstances in which they were placed. I was surprised when Mr Webster told me that there were not fifty words in all which were used in America and not in England, but on consideration, I found that I was unable to collect near that quantity. Most of what we term Americanisms, are words which were in use in England when the first settlers left their native country, although they are now fallen into desuetude here.—*Captain Hall.*

AMERICAN LANGUAGE-MAKERS.—I remember a little boy who was a lexicographer from his birth, a language-master, and a philosopher. From the hour he was able to ask for a piece of bread and butter, he never hesitated for a word—not he!—A child playing upon the door-step with a pile of tamarind stones, said to her companion, ‘Ah! I’ve got a *many-er* than you!’ That child was a better grammarian than Lindley Murray. (!!)—*The Token*; or, *Atlantic Souvenir*, 1835.

THEATRICALS.

THEATRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—With the exception of lottery offices and gambling-houses, vice is much more prominent in London, and even in Edinburgh, than at New Orleans. Prostitutes are nowhere seen in the streets of public resort, or at the doors, or in the lobbies of the theatres; and there seemed to me to be more perfect propriety of conduct at the theatres here, than at any public place of that description in Britain, and more general attention to dress here than there. Every body who goes to the French theatre here, must dress as if going to the opera house in London.—*Mr Stuart.*

THEATRE AT NATCHEZ.—The theatre here is not in the town, but a considerable distance from it, and situated in a grave-yard! The first night I was to have performed, the oil was frozen by the intense cold, and consequently, as there were no lights, there was no play. Next evening, I walked out to the theatre at the usual hour, but on entering, I found only a solitary lamplighter present, who told me, in answer to inquiry, that the play commenced sometimes at seven, and sometimes at eight o’clock. I had thus plenty of time, which I filled up by a stroll. Presently groups of wild-looking cavaliers, mounted on strong horses, and picturesquely dressed in blanket frock-coats, drooping Spanish beaver hats, and leather overalls, began to appear. These were the planters from a considerable distance around Natchez. After them came a double line of pedestrians from the town, and in a short time the theatre was filled. The boxes had a very respectable show of prettily dressed, beautiful

women, and the whole appearance of the house was orderly and decorous. It is quite common for the planters to ride in nightly to the theatre, from their estates at a great distance inland.—*Mr Power.*

THEATRE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Mr Chapman, formerly of the Covent Garden Theatre, is in the habit of constructing, every year, upon a large raft, some thousand miles up the river, a floating theatre in which he visits all the towns and populous places on its banks, announcing his arrival by sound of trumpet. He finds his ingenious project pay, as the inhabitants of these remote places know that his yearly visit is their only chance for seeing a play. On reaching the end of his voyage and season at New Orleans, he sells his theatre for the timber, and betakes himself and company again up the river in some up country steamer.—*Mr Power.*

AMERICAN THEATRICALS.—Besides the advantage of possessing the very prettiest collection of actresses I ever saw, the theatre at Boston has decidedly the best company I have played with, *any where* out of London. The performers do not seem to despise their work, and therefore it is well done. The green-room is both respectable and agreeable. We lived opposite the box-office, and I was often amused watching the crowds which collected, before the door was opened in the morning, yelling and shouting when the bolts were withdrawn, as if the town were on fire. I was surprised to see men of a very low order pressing foremost to obtain boxes, but I found that they sell them again, at an enormous profit, to others who have not been able to obtain any; and the better to carry on their traffic, these worthies smear their clothes with molasses, and sugar, &c., so that no one, whose clothes are worth a cent, will approach them: this is ingenious, and deserves a reward.—*Miss Kemble.*

THEATRE AT BOSTON.—The theatres here were well attended during our stay, from there being then performing several celebrated English actors and French dancers. The French *danseuses* seemed to me to dance more elegantly than was either necessary or decent, yet they were highly applauded by the spectators; and the more *outré* the dancing, the more extravagant the applause. The theatres are shut on Saturday nights, but there are public oratorios on Sunday evenings. Great fault was found at a theatrical advertisement when we were in Boston, which stated that on a certain evening "the mayor would honour the Tremont theatre with his presence;" and the editors of the journals it appeared in had actually to apologize to the "sovereign people" for its insertion.—*Mr Stuart.*

THEATRICAL AUDIENCES.—In the Cincinnati theatre, men came into the dress [?] boxes in their shirt sleeves, and these were often tucked up to the elbow. The various attitudes of the men were indescribable; some had their heels held higher than their heads, with the entire rear of their persons exhibited to the audience; sitting on the front of the lower boxes undressed to the waistcoat, was exceedingly common, and the incessant spitting and filthy smell of onions and whisky, made it impossible to enjoy the very excellent acting

of the manager and his wife. During our stay two female dancers from Paris appeared, and although they were extremely careful both as to attire and dancing, not to shock the notions of the citizens, yet their appearance produced absolutely horror and dismay—the ladies forsook the theatre—the gentlemen shook their heads and muttered under their breath; and the clergy denounced them from the pulpit.—*Mrs Trollope.* [*See Tail-piece, page 60.*]

THEATRE AT WASHINGTON.—The audience in this city, at least, rival those of Cincinnati in freedom of action and attitude; the legs were sometimes thrown over the box, sometimes over the side of it, and occasionally the front rail was preferred as a seat.—*Mrs Trollope.*

TROLLOPE THEATRICAL REFORM.—At the Park theatre (New York), on the occasion of Miss Fanny Kemble's benefit, I observed a gentleman in the second tier of boxes seated in an indelicate posture at the end of the second act, and at the end of the third act there were three similarly situated. Several voices in the pit called out, "a Trollope! a Trollope!" which was followed by a general hissing and hooting till the offenders withdrew. From my own observation, I am of opinion that the keen satire of this pungent writer will do in a few years the work of a century, as regards the correction of low and filthy habits.—*Shirreff.*

SOMETHING SHABBY.—A gentleman, old enough to know better, called upon my father, and complained to him that a day or two before, during my usual ride, I had spoken most derogatively of America and the Americans—had said that I would not ride an American horse, and had offered a gentleman two dollars for the hire of his. The consequence of all this was, that if my father did not give some explanation, or offer some apology to the public, I should certainly be hissed off the stage as soon as I appeared on it that evening. I asserted my right to liberty of speech and liberty of opinion, and that any conversation between me and any other person was nobody's business but mine and his, or hers, and that I thought, though I did not say it, that the whole affair was the greatest piece of blackguardism on the part of the young gentleman, and the greatest piece of twaddle on the part of the old one, I ever heard of. The old one added, that fifty members of congress had mentioned the thing to him already. My father was in a towering passion, and it was lucky for the scamp who raised the tittle-tattle that he did not fall in with him. Nothing took place that night; but next evening, on going in, I was amazed at the tremendous burst of applause with which the people hailed me. I was inclined to set it down to my very splendid dress, yet they had seen it before several times. The scene ended, and I went up stairs; but was speedily called down by my friend, who told me they were waiting for me on the stage. On going by the side, I found my father on the stage speaking to the audience, and explaining that the whole contents of a printed placard, which pretended to detail the conversation alluded to, was a tissue of falsehoods. This placard had been industriously distributed

through the audience in the theatre, and I owe them my gratitude for their instant rejection of its falsehoods. My benefit followed next evening, my father's was the evening after mine, and the theatre was literally crammed on both occasions. The good people of Philadelphia have my love for their conduct on this occasion for evermore.—*Miss Kemble.*

TRAVELLING.

STEAM-BOATS.—The steam-boats which navigate the Mississippi are large and handsome, and totally unlike those of Europe, resembling rather floating-houses. The ladies and gentlemen have each a separate cabin; that of the ladies is never entered by the men, and the ladies are only allowed access to the gentlemen's cabin at meal times. On my return from Cincinnati, there were among the passengers, between that place and Memphis, a gentleman and his wife, who appeared to suffer very considerably from this absurd arrangement. The lady was an invalid, and her husband was exceedingly anxious in his attentions, so far as the regulations of the boat allowed him. When the door of communication between the two cabins was opened for the ladies to approach the table, he was always there in waiting to hand her to her place, and when they retired, he lingered in the entrance till the last lady had passed in. He would even, in the absence of the other ladies, sit down beside his ailing wife for a moment; but, on the appearance of a single stranger, would that instant vanish "like a guilty thing."—*Mrs Trollope.*

STAGE COACHES.—These vehicles are of ponderous proportions, built with timbers equal in size to those of an ordinary wagon, and attached by enormous straps to certain massive irons, which no one could mistake for *springs*. The sides are simply curtains of leather, which may be opened or drawn close at pleasure, a convenient enough arrangement during the heat of summer, but very much the reverse in winter. These odd-looking vehicles carry nine passengers inside, and only one outside, who sits on the driver's box. The horses, though not handsome, are strong and well suited for the roads.—*Captain Hamilton.*

CANAL BOATS.—These conveyances are large and airy, they have two cabins, one for the ladies with beds, and very comfortable looking; the other for gentlemen with no appearance of beds, but lines of lockers along the sides. After supper, these lockers which are seats by day, fold out into ranges of beds; and there is an upper tier ingeniously hung between the sides of the cabin and the roof, midway between the roof and the lower decks. The rate of motion in these boats, was three miles and a half per hour on an average.—*Captain Hall.*

CANAL BOATS.—These boats are long and low, to let them through beneath the numerous bridges; and the passengers when on deck must fall prostrate for this purpose every five minutes. At night, three tiers

of beds are rigged up in the gentlemen's cabin. These are very insecure-looking conveniences, being suspended merely by a cord; and if that give way, the whole apparatus comes down, of course the under tier get the benefit of the weight of the two upper tiers. We cast lots for berths, and mine fell upon one of the lowest tiers, which was any thing but agreeable; however, I had become almost reconciled to it, when thump came something upon our craft, and tumbled out about a dozen sleepers from the second and third tiers, upon the unfortunates who occupied shake-downs on the floor.—*Mr. Arfwedson.*

COACH PROPRIETORS.—My father directed the driver, as there were two routes to our destination, to take the one which led through the pretty village of Skaneateles, situated on the lake of the same name. However, to this the master of the inn, who was also, I believe, proprietor of the coach, seemed to have some private objection; and while my father was yet speaking, very coolly shut the coach door in his face, and desired the driver to go in the contrary direction. The insolence of the fellow enraged my father, and certainly, even in a free country, it was rather astonishing.—*Miss Kemble.*

MIGRATORY COACH PROPRIETOR.—At Saratoga springs, I was accosted by a bustling, smart kind of a man, with more bows than I had seen altogether in America before, and a profusion of good days and congratulations on my return from Canada, accompanied by reminding me of a promise made to this important personage of employing him. This bustling gentleman turned out to be a stage-coach proprietor; and it happened that I actually met him some time afterwards far away in the south—more than a thousand miles from Saratoga pursuing his avocations, having transported himself, his horses, and vehicles thither for the winter, to return to the north when the sickly season set in at Charleston.—*Captain Hall.*

SAFE COACHING.—Although nobody ever travelled a hundred miles, I believe, in this country, without being overturned, the drivers deserve infinite credit for the rare occurrence of accidents. How they can carry a coach at all over some of their roads is miraculous; and high praise is due to them, both for their care and skill, that any body, in any part of this country, ever arrives at the end of a land journey at all. I do not remember ever to have seen six-in-hand driving except in New England, where it is common, and where the stage-drivers are great adepts in the mystery.—*Miss Kemble.*

NEW YORK PILOTS.—The pilot of New York is a perfect contrast to the pilots we had been in the habit of seeing in the Firth of Forth. He is an intelligent, well-dressed person; in short, a gentleman in appearance and manners.—*Mr Stuart.*

NEW YORK PILOT.—Our pilot was quite a dandy, dressed in a fine fashionable surtout, white vest, frilled shirt, white silk stockings, and dress shoes; and seemed fond of displaying a small neat hand with rings on each finger. He strutted about in fine style, venting his commands, always accompanied with oaths, and effectually irritated the

sailors. Nevertheless, he seemed to understand his business thoroughly, and was really a good seaman.—*Mr Weston.*

HOTELS, &c.—For my own part, with very few exceptions, I have met with nothing but civility and attention of every description. We have almost always commanded private sitting, and single sleeping-rooms; have had our meals served in tolerable comfort and decency; and even on board the steam-boats, where every thing is done by shoals, I have found that, in spite of being an inveterate dawdle and never ready at any of the bell ringings, I have always had a place reserved for me, and enough to eat without fighting for it.—In the canal boat to Utica, I had fallen asleep in the cabin. I was awakened by the cabin girl putting her arms affectionately round me, and telling me that I might come and have the first choice of a berth in the sleeping cabin; the girl's manner was singularly gentle and kind.—*Miss Kemble.*

INNS.—We never experienced the smallest difficulty in obtaining at least one bed-room exclusively for the use of our family—no matter however crowded the inns might be; nor was it ever once suggested to us to share the room with other people.—*Captain Hall.*

A CINCINNATI LANDLORD.—Not wishing to take our tea with either the crowd of men in the dining-room, or the ladies of the bar, we ordered it in our bed-room. A good-humoured Irishwoman brought it with the usual accompaniments, and we were enjoying ourselves when a knocking was heard at the door. The landlord announced himself, and the following dialogue took place between him and me. "Are any of you ill?" he began. "No, thank you," I said, "we are all quite well." "Then, madam," he continued, "I must tell you that I cannot accommodate you upon these terms; we have no family tea-drinkings here, and you must live either with me or my wife, or not at all in my house." I ventured to hint that we were strangers to the manners of the country, but this did not appease him; he declared their own manners were very good, and they didn't want to learn manners from foreigners.—*Mrs Trollope.*

INN AT HAGGERSTOWN.—This was one of the most comfortable inns I ever entered; and instead of being scolded, as we were at Cincinnati, for asking for a private room, we had two here without asking. A smart waiter summoned us to breakfast, dinner, and tea, which were neatly served and abundant. The landlord met us at the door of the eating-room, and having asked us if we wished for any thing not on the table, retired. The charges were not higher than at Cincinnati.—*Mrs Trollope.*

COUNTRY INNS.—Between Albany and Boston we were never in time for the regular dinner at the hotels, but we never found any difficulty on this account. We were shown into private parlours everywhere, and had every thing we required as comfortably as if we had been in England. The distinctions noticed by us between the two countries, were the greater quantity of animal food set before

us in America, and the custom universal there of the female waiters seating themselves when their services were not required.—*Mr Stuart.*

INN-KEEPERS AND THEIR ATTENDANTS.—At Cawghnawaga the landlady of the house waited at the breakfast table, and when her services were not required, sat down at the side of the room. At a village called the Little Falls, a pretty lass, the daughter of the landlord, waited at dinner; when her attendance was not in request, she quietly seated herself at work in the window, exactly as if she had been one of the party. But there was nothing approaching to forwardness or impudence in all this; but, on the contrary, it was done quietly and respectfully, and apparently without the least consciousness of its being out of the common order. In the great towns such freedoms are not used. Servants don't like to be summoned by bells, and, indeed, bells are not common in inns, except in New York and other chief cities. Help yourself is the rule in many things usually done for Europeans by their domestics.—*Captain Hall.*

DESPOTISM.—On the road, and in their hotels, Americans are assuredly any thing but freemen. Boniface dictates their hours of rest and refection. He feeds them in droves like cattle. He rings a bell, and they come like dogs at their master's whistle. He places food before them, and they swallow it without grumbling. His decrees are those of fate, and the motto of his establishment is, "submit or starve."—*Captain Hamilton.*

MIND YOURSELF.—At Vernon a lady came into the stage-coach, and filled up the last spare inch, for "we were eight" before. When she was seated, her beau brought forward a most enormous wooden best bonnet box. He lifted it, seemed to think of placing it on our laps, then of putting it under our feet, but it would not do, its size forbade the possibility of either. Then, in true Yankee style, he said to one of our party, "If you'll just step out for a minute, I guess I'll find room for it." "Perhaps so; but what am I to do for room then." This reply being spoken in English accents, attracted the notice of half a dozen men lounging at a whisky store, who took the part of the beau. "That's because you'll be English travellers, I expect, but we have travelled in better countries than Europe—we have travelled in America, and the box will go, I calculate." Upon that the brute began thrusting the box with all his strength against our legs. "No law, Sir, can permit such conduct as this." "Law!" said a gentleman very particularly drunk, "we makes our own laws, and governs ourselves." "Law!" exclaimed another, "this is a free country, we have no laws here, and we don't want no foreign power to tyrannize over us." I give the words exactly. It is, however, fair to state that the party had evidently been drinking deeply. Coachee took no part in the contest, but seemed to enjoy it hugely.—*Mrs Trollope.*

PLEASANT COMPANION.—On the journey from Washington to New Orleans, a Virginian doctor was a fellow passenger with me in the stage. He was disgustingly addicted to dram-drinking and tobacco

chewing, spitting out huge volleys of saliva right and left. I was awakened on one occasion by the uproar made by a Quaker, into whose eye this brute had squirted a whole mouthful of tobacco juice!

—*Captain Hamilton.*

FELLOW-TRAVELLERS IN GEORGIA.—From Fort Mitchell I travelled with three attorneys, two storekeepers, two cotton planters, and a slave-dealer. My notions of the sort of conversation prevalent in Newgate may not be very accurate, but I much doubt whether it would be found to indicate such utter debasement, both of thought and principle, as that to which I was condemned to listen during this journey. The people of this state are savage and ferocious, and I was often tempted to regret that the gibbet was not abroad in Georgia.—*Captain Hamilton.*

FREE AND EASY.—He told me sundry steam-boat stories that made my blood curdle; he spoke of a public hair-brush, a public comb, and a public *tooth-brush*. Also, of a gentleman who was using his own tooth-brush,—when a man, who was standing near him, said, “I’ll trouble you for that article when you’re done with it.” When he had done with it, the gentleman presented it to him; and, on receiving it again, immediately threw it into the river to the infinite amazement of the borrower, who only exclaimed, “Well, however, you’re a queer fellow.”—*Miss Kemble.*

THE BACK WOODS IN CAROLINA.—The road between Columbia and Charleston lies through a forest, and the whole line is so unhealthy that few people can be induced to reside there; the danger even of travelling through it is great, and for a considerable part of the year, all the stage-coaches are stopped, and the mails conveyed on horse-back. At one of the forlorn dwellings in this dismal country, a slave appeared to apologise for the absence of her mistress, who was then ill in bed, but presently crawled in evidently weighed down by sickness. “How are you? how are you, mistress?” said one of the passengers. “Oh, not well,” groaned the poor soul. “How have you been all this last season?” “Why,” she replied, “I thank God we have all had our fevers.” She seemed grateful that any one of her family was left alive to tell the story!—*Captain Hall.*

MISSISSIPPI SQUATTERS.—SHOCKING STORY.—The steam-boats are supplied with fuel by a set of vagabond wood-cutters, who drag out a miserable existence on the swampy borders of the river. The squalor of one of these wretched families is appalling—husband, wife, and children, are all of a pale blue dropsical complexion, and all seem hastening to an early grave. But it is not disease alone that these squatters on the Mississippi have to fight with, the whole desert is teeming with reptiles, including all the vipers that hiss, or bite, or sting, among which are enormous alligators. One poor fellow had located himself close to the river, and with the assistance of his neighbours speedily reared up his simple log hut. His wife and five children were brought from a distance to their new home. They slept soundly after the fatigue of their long march. About daybreak the father was awakened by a noise, and on looking

beheld the relics of three of his infants scattered on the floor, and a large alligator, with several young ones, busy devouring the remains of their horrid meal. There was no weapon at hand, and unarmed he could do nothing; so he managed to crawl from a window out of the hut, and in less than half an hour returned with two of his neighbours, all well armed; but, alas! the mother and the two infants he had left asleep lay mangled on their bloody bed. The gorged reptiles were now an easy prey to their assailants, and it was found that the unfortunate family had erected their house close to the den where the alligator had reared her monstrous brood.

The labour of conveying the stacks of firewood from the piles on the banks of the river to the engine on board, is performed mostly by the Kentucky flat-boat men returning from New Orleans, after having sold their cumbrous boat and cargo. There were two hundred of these men on board when I ascended the river; they occupied a distinct part of the vessel, and were never seen but when the boat stopped to take in wood, when they ran, or rather vaulted over each other's heads, to the shore. They do this job in part payment of their passage money. They are a very noble looking race of men, considerably taller than the average European height, and many of them are extremely handsome.—*Mrs Trollope.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE LEGISLATURES.

THIS section of our compilation contains an account, extracted from an authentic work published in Philadelphia in the year 1830, of the Constitution of Congress, and of the legislative bodies in each of the twenty-four states composing the Union. It is perhaps necessary to mention that the various STATES have reserved to themselves the right to do everything which may be done by sovereign and independent states, except in some cases, wherein both the legislative and executive functions are given up to the Congress of the United States. The most important of these exceptions are,—the sole management of foreign relations; maintenance of the army and navy in time of peace; declaring war or peace; regulating the general post office; fixing the duties of imports and exports; fixing the value and alloy of coins; regulating all affairs with the Indians. The various state legislatures and executive authorities control the local affairs of their respective states, and the proceedings in their legislatures are similar to those of Congress, which in most respects resemble those of the British Parliament.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Congress consists of a senate and house of representatives. The senate is composed of two members from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years, and each senator has one vote. On assembling, after election, the senate is divided into three classes; those of the first class vacate their seats at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third are chosen every second

year. Vacancies happening during the recess of the legislature of any state, may be filled up temporarily by the executive until the next meeting of the legislature of the state. Senators must be thirty years of age, and have been nine years citizens of the United States, and must be inhabitants of the state for which they are elected. The vice-president of the United States is president of the senate, but has no vote except when the members are equally divided. In the absence of the vice-president, or when he exercises the functions of president of the United States, the senate elects a temporary president. The senate tries all cases of impeachment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This branch of the legislature consists of representatives, in the proportion of one for every thirty thousand inhabitants being free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, of the whole union, elected every second year by the people of the several states who have the qualification necessary for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. Every representative must have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been seven years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, must be an inhabitant of that state for which he is chosen. The house of representatives chooses its speaker and other officers, and has the sole power of impeachment.

PROCEDURE UPON BILLS.—Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated. The house shall enter the objection at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved of by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. In all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—No person is now eligible to be elected to the office of president of the United States unless he be a natural born citizen, not under thirty-five years of age. He is elected by a body of electors in each state, appointed in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, and equal in number to that of the whole senators and representatives by which the state is represented in congress. The electors meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. The president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of

representatives, open all the certificates and count the votes, and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. If more than one has a majority and an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president;—if no person have a majority, then from the three highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member, or members, from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. The vice-president is in every case the person having the next greatest number of votes for the presidency; but when two or three have an equal number of votes, then he is elected by the senate. If the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other disability of the president.

STATE OF MAINE.—The legislative power is vested in two distinct branches; a house of representatives, and a senate, each having a negative on the other, and both together being styled the *legislature of Maine*. The executive power is vested in a governor and council, secretary of state, and treasurer. The governor must not be less than thirty years of age; a natural born citizen of America, and a resident of the state. The council consists of seven persons, citizens of the United States, and resident in the state, who advise the governor in the execution of his duty. The secretary of state has the custody of the state records, and attends the governor and council, senate, and house of representatives in person or by his deputies, as these bodies respectively require. The treasurer cannot during his continuance in office engage in trade or commerce, or in other private business whatever, and gives security to the satisfaction of the legislature for the faithful discharge of the duties of his situation. The judicial power is vested in a supreme judicial court and such other courts as the legislature establishes from time to time. The judges hold their office during good behaviour, but not after seventy years of age. Judges of the supreme court can hold no office under the United States, nor any of the individual states, except that of justice of the peace. The electors are every male inhabitant of the state twenty-one years of age, who has resided in it not less than three months, being a citizen of the United States, and not a pauper, under guardianship, or Indian not taxed. These qualified persons elect the governor, senators, and representatives annually, on the second Monday of September; and they are privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections. The qualifications necessary in a member of the house of representatives are five years' citizenship of the United States, being twenty-one years of age, and residence in the state for the three months immediately before election. The number of members is fixed by

the whole electors every ten years, in proportion to the population. The qualifications required in a senator are the same as for a member of the other house, except that he must be twenty-five years of age. The number of members is not less than twenty, nor more than thirty-one.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The legislative body consists of a senate and house of representatives which together are styled *the general Court of Massachusetts*. The senate consists of forty members. The qualifications of a senator are being seized in his own right of a freehold, within the commonwealth, of the value of at least three hundred pounds, or the possession of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, residence in the state for the five years preceding his election, and residence in the district for which he is elected. The house of representatives consists of a number of members, in proportion to the number of rateable polls in the state; and the qualification of a member is, being seized in his own right of a freehold within the town he shall be chosen to represent, to the value of one hundred pounds, or any rateable estate to the value of two hundred pounds. The members of both houses are elected annually by every male person twenty-one years of age, excepting paupers or persons under guardianship, resident in the state one year, and in the place for which he votes six months next preceding the election, who shall have paid any state or county tax which has been assessed upon him for two years preceding the election.

The executive consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, council of nine, and other office-bearers. The governor and lieutenant governor are elected by those qualified to elect the members of the legislature; the council and other officers of state by the legislature. The qualifications for the two first are a freehold estate of the value of one thousand pounds, seven years residence in the state, and a profession of belief in the Christian religion. The judiciary power is nearly the same as in the state of Maine. The delegates from the state to congress are elected annually by the joint ballot of the legislature, to serve in congress for one year; but they may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen in their stead.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, which are styled together, *The General Court of New Hampshire*. The senate consists of twelve persons, who must not be less than thirty years of age, seized in their own right of a freehold of two hundred pounds in the state, and resident in it for the seven years next preceding election. The house of representatives is proportioned in number to the amount of rateable polls. The qualifications of a member are, an estate in the district he represents of the value of one hundred pounds, one half of which must be a freehold, residence for two years preceding election in the state, and residence in the district when elected. Both houses are elected annually by all the male inhabitants of the state, twenty-one years of age, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request. The executive consists of a

governor, who must be thirty years of age, have an estate worth five hundred pounds, one half freehold, and have resided in the state seven years preceding his election; a council of five, secretary, treasurer, and commissary general. The two first are elected by those qualified to elect the legislature; the others are chosen by joint ballot of the two houses of legislature. The judiciary is constituted similarly to that of Maine.

STATE OF VERMONT.—The legislative power is vested in a house of representatives, chosen by ballot annually, by the freemen of every town in the state. The qualifications of members are, being persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, and residence for two years in the state, and the house is styled *The General Assembly of the State of Vermont*. The executive consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, and twelve councillors, elected annually by the freemen. Every man twenty-one years of age, of quiet and peaceable behaviour, who has resided in the state a year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a freeman. The qualifications for governor and lieutenant governor, are, being a freeman, and residence in the state for four years preceding election.

RHODE ISLAND.—This state has not assumed a form of government different from that contained in the charter granted to the original settlers by king Charles the Second, which is singularly liberal in its provisions, allowing the utmost liberty of conscience in matters of religion, and providing every safeguard for a purely representative form of government. The legislature consists of an upper and lower house of assembly, elected annually by the freemen, who are qualified as in the state of Vermont. The executive consists of a governor and chief magistrates, also chosen annually, and they, along with the legislature, elect annually all the other judicial and executive officers.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.—The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, styled together the general assembly, and elected annually by the whole white male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age, possessing a freehold of the annual value of seven dollars, or who have served one year in the militia, who has had a residence in the state for six months, or has paid state tax for the year preceding the election at which he claims to vote, and has not been convicted of an infamous crime. The qualifications for a senator and representative are simply being an elector. The executive consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, and other office-bearers, elected annually; the two former, in addition to being electors, must be thirty years of age. The judiciary are elected by the general assembly; and the judges of the chief courts remain in office during good behaviour.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—The legislature consists of a senate of thirty-two members, who must be freeholders, and are chosen for four years, and of an assembly of one hundred and twenty-eight members, elected annually. The senate is divided into four classes,

one of which vacates office each year in progression. The qualifications of an elector are, being twenty-one years of age, resident in the state for six months preceding the election at which he claims to vote, having paid state tax within one year, or having performed militia duty within one year. People of colour, qualified to be electors, must possess a clear freehold of two hundred and fifty dollars, and have been three years a citizen of the state, and paid a tax upon his freehold. The executive consists of a governor and lieutenant governor, elected annually by the legislative electors, and must be native citizens of the United States, thirty years of age, and five years resident in the state. The judges of the supreme courts hold office during good behaviour, or until they attain to sixty years of age.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.—The legislature consists of a legislative council and general assembly, chosen annually by all inhabitants [the charter does not say "male inhabitants"] of full age, who are worth fifty pounds proclamation money, and have resided twelve months in the district for which they claim to vote. The governor is elected annually by the legislature. The qualifications of the representatives and other official persons, are the same as those of the electors. The judges of the supreme court remain in office for seven years, those of the inferior courts for five, and are elected by the legislature. There has been no amendment upon the original constitution, drawn up July 2d, 1776, save that the word *state* was substituted for *colony* in all public deeds, on Sept. 20, 1777; and even the last clause, which provides that in the event of the colony being again taken under the protection of Great Britain, this charter shall be null and void, remains in force.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The legislature is vested in a senate and house of representatives. The senate is elected for four years, and divided into four classes, of which one vacates office every year progressively. The house of representatives is elected annually by every freeman twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the state two years next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, assessed six months before the election. The sons of persons qualified are entitled to vote, if of the requisite age. The senator must be twenty-five years of age, and have been a citizen of the state for four years next before the election; the representative must be twenty-one years of age, and a citizen for three years in the state prior to his election. The governor is the supreme executive, and is elected for three years. He must be thirty years of age, and have been a citizen of the state for seven years next prior to his election. The judges of the supreme court and common pleas hold office during good behaviour.

STATE OF DELAWARE.—The legislature consists of a senate, elected every three years, and each senator must possess in his county a freehold of two hundred acres of land, or an estate worth £1000 at least, must be twenty-seven years of age, and have been a citizen of the state for the three years prior to his election; and of a house of representatives, chosen annually, each of whom must be twenty-four

years of age, have a freehold in his county, and have been a citizen for three years prior to his election. The electors are every white freeman twenty-one years of age, having resided two years in the state before voting, and having paid a state tax assessed six months before the election, also the sons of qualified persons of the prescribed age. The governor must be thirty-six years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for twelve years before his election, and is elected for three years. The judges hold office during good behaviour.

STATE OF MARYLAND.—The legislature consists of a senate and house of delegates, styled together the general assembly of Maryland. The members of the house of delegates are elected annually by every free white male citizen above twenty-one years of age, who has resided twelve months in the state. The qualifications of delegates are, being the most wise, sensible, and discreet of the people. The senate are elected by a body of electors chosen by the freemen qualified to elect the delegates every fifth year. The qualifications of a senator are, being resident in the state three years, and being above twenty-five years of age. The governor is elected annually by joint ballot of both houses of the legislature. The judges retain office during good behaviour, and are appointed by the governor.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.—The legislature consists of a house of delegates and a senate. The members of the house of delegates are elected annually by every white male citizen of the commonwealth aged twenty-one years, being possessed of a freehold in land to the value of twenty-five dollars, or being entitled to the reversion, or vested remainder in fee in land of the value of fifty dollars, or being owner and actual possessor of a leasehold estate, of which the title has been recorded two months before he offers to vote, or who has been a housekeeper or head of a family, and assessed with a part of the public revenue for twelve months next preceding the election at which he claims to vote. The qualifications of a senator are the same as those of an elector, save that he must be thirty years of age, and those of a delegate are also the same, with the exception that he must not be less than twenty-five years of age. The executive consists of a governor and council of state, elected by the joint vote of both houses of the legislature for three years. The governor must be thirty years of age, a native of the union, or have been naturalized previous to the adoption of this constitution. (1830). The superior judges hold office during good behaviour, and are elected by the joint vote of the legislature.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The legislature is vested in a senate and house of commons, styled together the general assembly. The members of the house of commons are elected by all freemen, twenty-one years of age, resident in the state for the twelve months next preceding any election, who have paid public taxes; and the senate are elected by all freemen twenty-one years of age, resident as before mentioned, possessed of a freehold of fifty acres for the six

months preceding the election at which they claim to vote. Both houses are chosen annually. Each senator must have resided for one year in the county for which he is elected, and have been possessed for twelve months of not less than three hundred acres of land in fee. Each member of the house of commons must have resided twelve months in the county for which he is elected, and have been possessed for six months of not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his natural life. The governor is elected annually by joint ballot of the two houses of legislature; so are the judges, who hold office during good behaviour.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The legislature consists of a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives. Both houses are elected every second year by every free white man twenty-one years of age, having resided in the state two years previous to the day of election, and who hath had a freehold of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, not less than six months before such election, or not having such property qualification, hath resided six months in the district for which he votes. Every senator must be a free white man, thirty years of age, and have been resident in the state five years previous to his election; if a resident in the district for which he is elected, he must be legally seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £300 sterling; and if non-resident, of the value of £1000 sterling, clear of debt. Every representative must be a free white man, twenty-one years of age, three years resident in the state previous to election; if resident in his district, he must be possessed of a settled freehold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes, or of a real estate of £150, clear of debt. If non-resident, he must be possessed of a settled freehold estate of the value of £500 sterling, clear of debt. The executive consists of a governor and lieutenant governor, elected every two years by joint ballot of the two houses of legislature; the qualifications for both are, being thirty years of age, having resided ten years in the state, and being possessed of a settled estate to the value of £1500 sterling, clear of debt. The judges are elected by joint ballot of the legislature, and remain in office during good behaviour.

STATE OF GEORGIA.—The legislature is vested in a senate and house of representatives, elected annually by the citizens and inhabitants of the state twenty-one years of age, resident six months within the county in which they vote, and who have paid all taxes required of them for the year preceding the election. The qualifications for a senator are being twenty-five years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, three years an inhabitant of the state, residence in his county for one year before election, possession for one year, in his own right, of a freehold estate in the county, worth five hundred dollars or taxable property worth a thousand dollars. The qualifications of representatives are, being twenty-one years of age, seven years' citizenship of the United States, three years' residence in the state, a freehold worth two hundred and fifty dollars, or taxable property worth five hundred dollars. The governor is elected every second year, by the joint votes of both houses of legislature. He must be

thirty years of age, have been twelve years a citizen of the United States, and of this state six years, must possess five hundred acres of land in his own right, and other property to the amount of four thousand dollars. The judges are elected by the legislature, and remain in office for three years only.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.—The legislature is stiled the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and consists of a house of representatives and a senate. The house of representatives is elected annually, and the senate for four years. The qualifications of a representative are, citizenship of the United States, residence in this state for two years next preceding his election, residence for the last year in the place for which he is elected, and he must be twenty-four years of age; those of a senator are being thirty-five years of age, citizenship of the United States, residence for six years in this state, the last whereof must be in the place for which he is chosen. The qualifications of an elector are, being a white freeman, twenty-one years of age, residence in the state for two years, or in the place for which he votes for one year preceding the election at which he claims to vote. The executive consists of a governor and lieutenant governor, chosen for four years by the electors for the legislature. They must be thirty-five years of age, citizens of the United States, and have resided in this state at least six years preceding their election. The judges are elected by the citizens, and hold office during good behaviour.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.—The legislature is vested in a senate and house of representatives, chosen every two years by every freeman twenty-one years of age, possessing a freehold in the county wherein he votes, and every inhabitant who has resided six months in the place for which he votes. Members of both houses of legislature, must be twenty-one years of age, have resided three years in the state, and one year, in the county, immediately prior to election, and must possess in the county they represent not less than two hundred acres of land. The governor is elected by the electors of the legislature for two years; he must be thirty-five years of age, have been resident in the state for four years, and possess a freehold estate of five hundred acres of land. The judges are elected by joint ballot of both houses of legislature, and remain in office during good behaviour.

STATE OF OHIO.—The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives; the first chosen biennially, the latter annually. A senator must be thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, have resided two years in his district before election, and have paid state or county taxes. A representative must be twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, have resided in his county one year before his election, and have paid public taxes. The electors are every male white inhabitant twenty-one years of age, having resided in the state for one year next preceding election, and having paid public taxes. The governor is chosen by the legislative electors. He must be thirty years of age, have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this state four

years preceding his election. The judges are elected by joint ballot of both houses, and hold office for seven years, *if so long they behave well.*

STATE OF INDIANA.—The legislature is vested in a general assembly consisting of a senate and house of representatives; the first are elected triennially and the latter annually. Every representative must be twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have resided in his county the year preceding his election, and have paid taxes. Every senator must be twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, have resided two years in the state, the last year of which in his county, and have paid taxes. The electors are every white male citizen of the United States, who has resided in this state one year immediately preceding any election at which he claims to vote. The judges are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold office for seven years, if they behave well so long.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—There are two houses of legislature, viz. a senate and house of representatives; the first elected quadrennially, and the latter biennially. Every representative must be a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, possessed of landed property worth five hundred dollars agreeably to tax list, and must have resided in this state two years next preceding his election. Every senator must be a citizen of the United States, twenty-seven years of age, have a landed estate worth one thousand dollars agreeably to the tax list, and have resided in this state for four years next preceding his election. The qualifications of electors are, being a free white male twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, and having resided in his county one year next preceding any election, and paid taxes. The governor is elected for four years by the legislative electors. He must be thirty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, in possession of a landed estate of the value of five thousand dollars, agreeably to the tax list, and have been an inhabitant of this state, at least six years previous to his election. The judges are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; they hold office during good behaviour.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.—The legislature is vested in a senate elected triennially, and divided into three classes, of which one goes out of office every year—and a house of representatives elected annually. Every representative must be a citizen of the United States, twenty-two years of age, a resident in the state for ten years, whereof the last must be in the district for which he is elected; he must have a freehold of 150 acres of land, or an interest in real estate of the value of 500 dollars at the time of his election, and for six months before it. The qualifications of a senator are being a citizen of the United States, residence in this state for four years, the last whereof must be in the district for which he is elected, having in his own right in the state, an estate of three hundred acres, or an interest in real estate of the value of 1000 dollars at the time of his election, and for

six months before it. The electors are every white male person of twenty-one years of age citizens of the United States, who have resided in this state one year next preceding an election, the last half of which in the place for which they claim to vote, and who have been enrolled in the militia, and have paid taxes. The executive is vested in a governor elected biennially by the legislative electors. He must be thirty years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years, and have resided in this state for the five years next preceding his election, and must be seized in his own right of a freehold estate of 600 acres of land, or of real estate of the value of 2000 dollars at the time of his election, and for twelve months previous thereto. The judges hold office during good behaviour, but are deprived of office after sixty-five years of age.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.—The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, both elected biennially by every male white inhabitant twenty-one years of age, having resided in this state six months next preceding election. Every representative must be twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this state, have resided in the place for which he is chosen for twelve months next preceding his election, and have paid taxes. Every senator must be twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have resided one year next preceding his election in the place for which he is chosen, and have paid taxes. The executive is vested in a governor and lieutenant-governor, who are elected for four years by the legislative electors. They must be thirty years of age, and have been for thirty years citizens of the United States, during the two years of which next preceding election they must have resided in this state. The judges are elected by joint ballot of the legislature, and hold office during good behaviour.

STATE OF ALABAMA.—There are two houses of legislature, viz. a senate and house of representatives; the former are elected biennially, and the latter annually. Every representative must be a white man twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have resided in the state for two years next preceding an election, the last year of which in the place for which he is elected. Every senator must be a white man, twenty-seven years of age, a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the state for two years next preceding his election, the last year thereof resident in the place for which he is elected. The electors are, every white man twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, having resided one year in this state, the last three months of which in the place for which he votes. The governor is elected biennially by the legislative electors. He must be thirty years of age, a native citizen of the United States, and have resided in this state four years next preceding his election. The judges are elected by the joint vote of both houses of legislature, and hold office during good behaviour.

STATE OF MISSOURI.—The legislature consists of a senate elected

quadrennially, and a house of representatives elected biennially. Every senator must be thirty years of age, a free white male citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of this state for four years; and of the district for which he is elected one year next preceding his election, and have paid public taxes. Every representative must be twenty-four years of age, a free white male citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of this state for two years, and of the district for which he is elected for one year next preceding his election, and have paid taxes. The electors are every free white male citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, resident in this state one year before an election, the last three months of which must be in the district for which he offers to vote. The governor is elected for four years by the legislative electors. He must be thirty-five years of age, a native citizen of the United States, or an inhabitant of this state at the time of its cession by the French, and have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election. The judges are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and retain office during good behaviour.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

PROSPECT FOR OPERATIVES IN AMERICA.—Tailors find much difficulty in getting steady employment in America, for, besides the work done by tailoresses, a great quantity of ready-made clothing is brought from Paris, as are also ladies' shoes, bonnets, &c. A considerable number of journeymen printers are at present out of employment, the work done here being chiefly jobbing. At cabinet-making, a good hand can make as high wages, and live cheaper, in Edinburgh, than he can in New York, where, for some time in summer, he cannot work for heat, and in winter for cold. They are paid by the piece, but the prices are lower than the London standard. No ordinary tradesman can readily get constant employment in New York; the best only are retained, and always at low wages, the rents at the same time being excessively high. Indeed numbers of tradesmen, of every denomination, are at present going idle, and wages are unusually low. This information was communicated to me by a respectable cabinetmaker from Edinburgh, now residing in New York; who added, "I am very unhappy, but would be ashamed to return home, having formerly boasted so much of American liberty, which I now find to be a complete delusion. I have endeavoured to prevent my children, as much as possible, from mixing with their fellows, as by so doing they would soon lose all respect for father and mother. The people have neither morals, nor associations, such as exist in the Old Country; and religion is only a vain show, or a butt for scoffers. I intend to purchase a farm in the country; for if I remain here much longer, I am afraid my family will, like others, lose all sense of morality. This is not a country for honest men, but a place of refuge for rogues."—*Mr Weston.*

ON EMIGRATION, FROM ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.—"I would advise no one who is in a steady way of business at home, however small, and

who can make both ends meet by strict economy, to think of emigrating. It is a sore trial, and if I had been a single man, with no one to provide for but myself, I never would have left Scotland. I often think now that a bite in that country would do me more good than a bellyful in this. The man that comes here only exchanges evils: he is obliged to mingle with a most profane and godless set, he cannot give his children a religious education, and it is shocking to think of the depravity they must witness from their infancy: compared with this, I am not sure that poverty is not the least evil."—*Captain Hamilton.*

SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA.—Our driver back from the mountains to Catskill was a Scotsman from Lanarkshire. He told me that cheapness of living was his only reason for remaining in this country, and that when he had saved a little money he intended to return home. He was a native of Douglas Mill, and a good whip.—The Scotch are preferred to other foreigners in all public employments, on account of their sobriety, neither the English nor Irish can withstand the demoralising effect of cheap liquor so well as the Scotch.—*Mr Stuart.*

IRISH AND SCOTCH IN AMERICA.—I have ever found the Irish in America kind and generous, from the farmer and merchant to the day-labourer. I have also received kindness from Yankees, but have generally found the Scotch surly—fond of speaking evil of their country, and the shorter time they have been in America the more morose are they.—*Mr. Weston.*

WHAT AMERICA IS NOT.—America is no place for lawyers, weavers, or shoemakers, for every one is a pettifogger, a weaver, or a shoemaker. For masons there is little use, for slaters none. The houses are chiefly built with wood, and the roofs are shingled. Watch and clockmakers may stay at home, for the Americans are regulated by the sun. It is no place for printers, there are but few readers; nor for tailors, tailoresses are employed. The houses being very simply furnished, cabinet-makers are consequently not in much request. The horses are covered with harnesses of thongs, but America gives little support to saddlers; in short, to gain a decent livelihood, the tradesman and labourer must be "Jack of all trades."—*Mr Weston.*

LETTERS FROM AMERICA, HOW FAR TO BE DEPENDED UPON.—Conversing with a shoemaker from Glasgow some days after, he said, "My brother, who had been some time in America, wrote me a very flattering letter about it; and having read Stuart's book and others, I got discontented, sold off my furniture, and came here with my family. On entering his wooden house, I found him sitting in a miserable room, without almost any furniture, daylight shining through the crevices, and two or three pieces of wood burning on the hearth. After witnessing the true state of matters, I accused him of his perfidy, and we almost came to blows. The spirit of the devil seems to enter people who come to this country, and I would not believe my nearest friends. I am, however, quite satisfied; I have seen

and felt what it is, and will now go home with my family, and be a contented man. I have already taken out our passages.—*Mr Weston.*

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—Industry, frugality, and the average run of abilities, ensure to every man a competence. More than average talent, diligence, and the tact of taking advantage of every change, is sure to command much more—often wealth. All the money in America, or nearly all, is in the hands of persons who have made it. Entails, or unequal divisions of property by will, or, in short, any thing like primogenitureship, are never dreamt of.—*Captain Hall.*

SOMETHING NEEDLESS.—At New York the routine observed at the custom-house is more annoying than in England. You are made first to swear that the account you have given of the contents of your boxes is correct; and then to show you that no reliance is put upon your oath, the officers search them thoroughly!—*Captain Hamilton.*

CIVILITY IN STRANGE QUARTERS.—At New York I found a box of new dresses arrived from Europe. In the bill of lading the box had been called “Merchandise,” which created some difficulty. The collector, who wished to oblige a stranger, good-naturedly said, “I suppose these things have been worn;” but I could only say, “that nodoubt they would all be worn in travelling over the country.” There was no more fuss made about it; but the box of finery was delivered from bondage in less than ten minutes.—*Captain Hall.*

WHICH OF THE TWO TO CHOOSE.—Pavements are generally good in New York, and the side pavements broader than in England. The police is more efficient, especially in cleanliness, than I expected; but it is inferior to second rate British towns. The buildings of the city look clean, fresh, and cheerful.—We have not been accosted by a single beggar in New York, so says *Mr Stuart*; but hear *Mr Weston*. I went along Broadway, the principal street, till I came to the city hall. Most of the houses are of wood, consisting of sawed deals placed over each other, exactly like masons’ sheds in Scotland. They appeared to be built upon no regular plan; but were of different heights and shapes, and often intermixed with paltry wooden erections.—I saw near the quay a board with a painted intimation on it, that *begging* was prohibited. So there are beggars, though our travellers wont see them. Numbers of pigs were running about the streets; I saw no other scavengers. During the time I remained in New York, I saw and helped many *beggars*; but theirs is a poor trade here. I saw plenty of drunken and ragged people, and prostitutes; but not one fiddler or organ-player in the streets! I heard little conversation among the men but about dollars—little among the women but about dress or sauces!—*Stuart and Weston.*

ADVANTAGE OF BEING A SCOT.—The Americans have more kindness of feeling for the Scotch than for the English, and that especially in Virginia and in the Carolinas. Although there was everywhere apparent something the reverse of cordiality to the British nation,

yet I never met an American who did not seem anxious to make up by attention to individuals for the habitual hostility which they seem to cherish against England as a nation.—*Captain Hall.*

NOT A PERFECT PATTERN.—I was introduced by my friend the cabinet-maker to Grant Thorburn, seedsman, the original of Galt's Lawrie Tod. He is a singularly diminutive looking person; and there is nothing in his appearance to indicate his abilities. At first sight one would pronounce him a cunning man of the world. He wore a broad brimmed quaker hat, a large coat descending almost to his ancles, which hid the awkward figure of his body, while the width of his trowsers partly concealed his bandy legs. His store, which had once been a church, is large, and built of wood. The galleries of the church are still



standing, and are filled with barrels of seeds, while the walls are covered with agricultural and gardening implements. I cannot say much for his knowledge or consistency; but he is certainly possessed of a great deal of shrewdness, ingenuity, and taste. He is a perfect hater of the old country; and no one who does not listen with satisfaction, real or feigned, to his tirades against Britain, will long enjoy his good graces. He told me that I was now come to a "free country." On replying that "I had as yet seen very little of it," his eyes twinkled, and he gave me the American barefaced stare, and behaved quite ill-naturedly. I think that Lawrie is as great a tyrant as exists between him and me; and his personal conceit and vanity are beyond sufferance.—*Mr Weston.*



View of the Dress Boxes in an American Theatre.

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